श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : ला एण्ड आर्डर बिगड़ने से ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि होटलों में इस तरह के काम हो रहे हैं, अनैतिक काम हो रहे हैं। कानून-व्यवस्था इससे संलग्न है, मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। इसमें भारत सरकार का मंत्री इनवाल्व है और संसद सदस्य भी इन्वाल्व है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। सदन की टैक्नीकाल्टीज में आप इतनी बड़ी बात को नहीं बांध सकते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की घटना ब्रिटेन में हुई थी, जिसमें कंजरवेटिव गवर्नमेंट खत्म हो गई थी और यहां संयुक्त दायित्व है। (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइये, मेरी बात सुनिये।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): There is no law and order in this. This is the most orderly business. Why does he say that law and order is involved in this?

उपसभापति : ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में मुझे लगता है कि जब आप बजट के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे थे, तो आपने यह बात कही थी, इसलिये आप दोहराइये मत। इसकी आप को इजाजत भी नहीं दी गई है। आपने ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला उठाया है और आप दूसरी बात बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रऊफ वलीउल्लाह : यह एक्सपंज होना चाहिये। पूरा स्पेशल मेंशन एक्सपंज होना चाहिये।

उपसभापति : ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में बोलना है तो बोलिये।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Don't stoop to such a low level.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं।

उपसभापति : आप ला एण्ड आर्डर पर बोलिये।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं।

श्री रऊफ वलीउल्लाह : पूरा स्पेशल मेंशन एक्सपंज किया जाये।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आपको काहे चुभ रहा है।*

महोदया, मैं अन्त में मांग करता हूं कि जो मैंने कहा है, सरकार को इस बात का खुलासा कर देना चाहिये ताकि जो भ्रम है वह खत्म हो जाये... (व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Mahashtra): Madam, he is saying the same thing. thing.

श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी (महाराष्ट्र) : यह सरकार कैसे खुलासा करेगी। दो व्यक्तियों के बीच में हमारी सरकार कैसे समझेगी। क्या बात करते हैं आप।

उपसभापति : बैठ जाइये आप।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जो बयान दिया है इस बयान के ऊपर मैं सरकार से इस्तीफे की मांग करता हूं। यह बहुत गंभीर बात है।----

The budget (General), 1988-89—General discussion—contd.

SHRI G. SWAMY NAIK (Andhra Pradesh): The hon. Finance Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari deserves special compliments for presenting in a mixed economy, a balanced and pro-poor and pro-farmer annual Buduget 1988-89 for the country and providing "Roti, Kapada Aur Makaan" despite natural calamities of drought and floods faced by the whole country in the year.

The overall indications of economic performance have been better than in any provious year of severe drought. This is because of the plans and programmes of the Government under the leaderhip of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our party President and Prime Minister. Hon. Finance Minister this time has viewed the grievances of all sectors of levies and tried to redress it up to maximum possible levels against all odds of the resource mobilization and non-plan

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri G. Swamy Naik]

expenditure besides efforts of the Opposition parties for destabilisation of our Government.

I, on my own behalf, extend compliments to the leadership for allowing reduction in prices of fertilisers, agricultural machineries, horticulture equipment, poultry and bee-keeping sectors, footwear, consumer electronics, cement, clocks, stainless steel utensils, electric bulbs, toys, sugar; matches, tea, coffee, kerosene; refined oil and vanaspati and Janata cloth either by way of exemption in excise or withdrawal of duties, which shall result in generation of self-employment opportunities in the rural areas thus fulfilling our 20-point programme objectives to serve the masses.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Is it the general consensus of the House that we should not break for lunch today and complete this item?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue now.

SHRI G. SWAMY NAIK: Besides, launching of new schemes like Kutir Jyoti, Jaldhara and Kisan Vikas Patra will further strengthen rural sectors.

I am happy for conceding to our request of extending transport subsidy to all hill areas for LPG cylinders by hon. Finance Minister. But I would request that this subsidy be made applicable for industrial production also in the hill areas as well only for SSI sectors, because medium and arge sectors get concessions in bulk purchasing.

I appreciate the abolition of taxes on properties and surcharge on wealth tax to mobilize the resources. This policy is a clear indication of a welfare State, which shall raise the standard of living of the people.

Regarding tax policies I would like to mention for implementation duties leviable and surcharge as Central excise and customs duty on goods used by 100 per cent export-oriented units. The goods of Indian origin used by these 100 per cent export-oriented units may be exempted for surcharges etc. However, surcharge of 5 per cent on foreign goods used by EOU may be levied but full reimbursement of countervailing duty and surcharge on auxiliary duty may be exempted so that foreign capital in Indian industry is progressive to have a healthy competition.

Now, I would draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the problem faced by every Indian family because of social customs i.e. presentation of gold jewellery, rings, "mangal sutra" at marriage ceremony. I would request the Finance Minister to allow relaxation of baggage rules incorporating the free clearance of one tola of gold, gold jewellery brought by the incoming Indian passengers only. To earn revenue Government can impose a very nominal customs duty in foreign exchange on gold and gold jewellery more than one tola brought by Indian passengers for example equivalent foreign exchange of Rs. 500/-. This scheme shall minimise gold smuggling and satisfy the Indian passengers and labourers coming from abroad and they shall be able to fulfil their social customs with the facilities provided by the Government.

Further, prices of silver jewellery have been increasing day by day, probably because of hoarders, smugglers and tax evaders who are playing a major role in the bullion market. As in the past to control gold and its prices, Government enacted Gold Control Act. Similar Act can be made in respect of silver refineries under 100 per cent licensing control. This will increase the revenue of the Government and prices of silver can be kept under control.

Regarding MODVAT facilities, they should be thoroughly reviewed because as claimed by the beneficiary manufacturers the difference of

prices has not actually been passed on to the customers as can be observed from the price increase in respect of products falling under MODVAT scheme. The Government should also take necessary steps to point out the defaulters and punish them accordingly.

Madam, our Government by creation of National Housing Bank, formation of National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, Social Security Fund for weaker sections has done a good thing and they are taking timely actions. I offer my special compliments for these priorities accorded by the Government as I have been demanding them for the last three years.

I would also request the Government to revise the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is one community, namely, Banjara community. They are in Maharashtra. They are in Vimukta Jatis list, that is, backward classes list. But in Andhra Pradesh, they are in the Scheduled Tribes list. As far as Karnataka and Dehi are concerned, they are in the lit of Scheduled Castes. We have no other opportunity to speak on the Ministry of Welfare and, therefore, I take this opportunity to request the Government, through you, Madam, to come forward with a comprehensive Bill for amending the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a long pending demand of this community. I would request the Government to bring forward an amendment to this effect in this session itself.

I would also request the Government to consider the verdict of the Punjab and Haryana High Court wherein the learned Judge has suggested in his judgement that the Government should modify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as Vimukta Jatis are present in the list of Scheuled Castes and they be treated as Scheduled Tribes.

Madam, the scheme of JALDHARA for farmers in drought-prone areas has been announced in this programme wherein farmers are given electrical pumpsets for irrigation purposes on nominal rental or lease charges. This is a very good scheme. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are to get one million wells under NREP and RLEP schemes. This creates self-agricultural employment of rural tribals and keeps them in their base areas to receive benefits under various schemes.

Rural electrification programmes under the Kutir Jyoti Scheme for the rural tribals and Harijans with the financial assistance of the Rural Electrification Corporaton, New Delhi is a very much welcome step. The Governments should be directed to draw up the approach documents for implementation of the scheme and seek funds from the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Regarding housing facilities, Madam, the proposed establishment of a National Housing Bank with an initial capital of Rs. 100 crores and enactment of a legislation is a milestone in the direct involvement of the Government in providing 'Makan' to the rural poor and landless labourers. A provision for additional fund of Rs. 100 crores to the National Housing Bank is an assertion of the policy of the Government on rural housing. The other scheme of housng involving other banking institution at the district level is also a policy of reaching the rural public at their doorsteps.

Madam, in spite of tax reduction by the Central Government on various items including cement and to fulfil its promises to provide 'Makan', other building material, the Andhra Pradesh Government led by Telugu Desam has increased prices of cement by Rs. 15/- per bag and so also in case of other building materials after the Budget announcement.

Madam Deputy Chairman, the proposals regarding irrigation projects including Telugu Ganga project and other power projects submitted by the successive Andhra Pradesh Gov-

[Shri G. Swamy Naik]

ernment may kindly be cleared very soaon so that people of Andhra Pradesh may progress accordingly.

Regarding the education policy, the education policy of the Government shall provide opportunities to the SC|STs to get admission into the Navodaya schools. The education policy at the college levels shall be employment-oriented and the cyllabi of the various disciplines at the degree level shall include the syllabi of the UPSC. In competitive examinations many students from rural backgrounds are not able to secure creditable positions due to their education in the colleges in various disciplines with inadequate syllabi not matching with the UPSC programmes of examination. Professional courses have been taken into account in the recent past and subjects like electrical engineering, civil engeneering and mechanical engineering have been perscribed. However, the fast developing subject of electronics and communication taught at B. Tech. level has not been included in the cyllabus of IAS and other allied examinations. It is, therefore suggested that electronics and communication of B. Tech. standard may be introduced as a subject both for preliminary and main examinations for IAS and other competitive examinations. This approach shall eliminate frustration and encourage students to take degrees in B. Tech with Electronics. The scientific advancement in the field of electronics and communication demands such a recognition of the subject for inclusion in the scheme of examination for IAS and other allied examinations. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel, may be requested to work out on the proposals suggested herein. In the case of SC and ST communities, it has come to my notice that in spite of vacancies having been exclusively reserved for them, the posts are not filled up on the pretext that no applicant was found suitable. This gives further mental harassment to the applicants The thrusts of the Central Budget this fulfilling the minimum qualifications| desirability of the UPSC for the posts. Besides, it has also come to my knowledge that in personnel matters, managements of Government organizations generally suppress the outstanding candidates for their personal gains.

Madam, I am thankful to the Finance Minister for initiating suggestions for cooperative credit system which was in the past a major instrument of self-reliance for development. I am of the view that cooperative movements should be launched *de novo* with better slogans attracting rural-educated technocrats and professionals to lead such movements with case reference of Maharashtra State which is a pioneer in the cooperative sector.

The district level plan-monitoring, directly with the Central fund, should be synchronised with the Central agency as the apex body for up-to-date information. In this direction, meetings of district magistrates and our Prime Minister are the right choice so as to pin-point the pros and cons at the grass-root level which is the backbone of Indian democracy. Such actions shall strengthen Indian economy *vis-a-vis* developmental schemes.

At the end, I am profoundly happy to say a single sentence about the Budget proposals. The taxing scheme of this Budget is surcharge-oriented and it would raise the head of the people in India who deserve raising of their living standards. Thus it is people's Budget of a welfare State wedded to a mixed economy in a democratic set-up. Thank you, Madam.

PROF. MRS. ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Madam Deputy Chairman, it is a fact that the Union Budget has received support from various sources and the Budget has been a pleasant surprise to us as not much scope is there for adverse criticisms. year are on the upliftment of agriculture, rural development, rural

employment and poverty alleviation programmes. A careful analysis of the Budget has revealed that two composite packages are there. One is for regenerating agriculture which has suffered a set-back this year due to an unprecedented drought and the other is for strengthening the capital market. These two are the special features of this year's Budget. For the agriculture sector, which is the backbone of the national economy, the Government will have to exercise greater financial self-discipline and give agriculture a labour-oriented thrust. In this context, I must say that measures like reduction in fertilizer taxes and food subsidy as proposed in the Budget are welcome. Particular stress has also been given by the Government on providing facilities for irrigation and for power. Also new technologies would be implemented to increase productivity. A special mention may be made of the Government's will to provide facilities to encourage small and village industries, khadi and handloom industries. These industries will make use of locally available resources and be instrumental in creating job opportunities in rural areas. This will also help the common man, the poor Harijans; advasis, weavers and other weaker sections of the society, to get employment Madam, it cannot be denied that the hon. Finance Minister has placed before us a deficit budget to the tune of Rs. 7484 crores. This may not be a healthy picture so far as the country's economy is concerned, as the deficit would lead to inflation. However, from the economist's point of view, the deficit budget is not disappointing. Deficit financing *per se* is not undesirable as long as it is kept within the fiscal limits. A deficit budget will increase the total spending as new money will be pumped in to make up the deficit and this in turn will increase national income. However, to reduce the deficit budget non-productive expenditure has to be minimised and more fiscal incentives for substantial export growth are essential, and all hindrances to increased export production must be removed mainly through direct taxes concession. Large scale borrowing from both internal and external sources should be avoided so that the country may not be in the debt trap and adversely affect the capital market. The deficit in this year's budget, as we know; is mainly due to an unprecedented drought and unforeseen military operations in Sri Lanka and also for taking action against the deteriorating security environment and the skirmishes in Siachin. This justifies the enhancement in the Defence budget this year from Rs. 12,000 crores to Rs. 13,000 crores.

Our foreign currency assets have suffered a heavy depletion in the first seven weeks of 1988. They had come down by Rs. 1,163.7 crores in February 1988 from Rs. 7,104.82 crores at the end of December 1987. There is more than one factor for this sharp decline. Firstly, the bunching of repayments to the International Monetary Fund and the strengthening of the rupee in relatoin to major world currencies except the US Dollar and the decrease could also be attributed to a possible trade deficit.

Coming to education, it has been categorised under social services. I am rather disappointed with the allocation of funds for universities and colleges. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 656.66 crores for general education, the funds earmarked for university and higher education are only Rs. 145.85 crores. The remaining would be spent for education up to the secondary standard including teachers' training programmes and vocationalisation of education. There are 136 universities including 9 Central universities. So one can just imagine how 136 universities could be developed and maintained with funds amounting to just Rs. 145.85 crores. We all know that university is the barometer for ascertaining the standard of education, the standard of teaching and research and university is the best platform for basic

[Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee]

research and also for training in science and technology. If the universities and colleges are neglected and are denied funds, their growth will be stunted and whole education policy will fail. The university provides us the tools for good teachers, for basic training, vocational training and training for self-employment. Teachers in the State universities and colleges are not receiving the facilities and the enjoyed by the teachers of Central universities because of inadequate resources of the States. In this context I would like to know whether any provision has been made in this year's budget to meet the extra expenditure to be incurred by the States for implementing the revised pay scales in the State universities and also for college teachers. The Central staff have already received the benefits of the revised pay scales. Therefore, I feel that immediate measures should be taken to reimburse to the States the amounts spent by them in the implementation of the new pay scales for university and college teachers. I would like to add a note of warning: Should the teachers start suffering from frustration and inertia due to their neglect, our nation will face grave consequences. It is gratifying that grants for atomic energy research, for space research, for research in technology, research in oceanography and other scientific areas and technical education have been enhanced reasonably.

As regards health and family welfare budget, the honourable Finance Minister must be congratulated for increasing the outlay. The outlay for Family Welfare has been stepped up to Rs. 600 crores from the current level of Rs. 585 crores for the year 1987. Family planning should receive top priority, no doubt. But it deserves mention here that in the rural areas, the Subsidiary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and the Community Health Centres are all very poorly equipped and they are in a very bad shape. Practically, even the minimum facilities are not there for the medical care of the patients; neither they are in hygienic conditions. Funds should be provided in order to provide minimum facilities to the ailing patients for medical treatment. This matter should be looked into.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair]

I understand that the Planning Commission has been approached to inccrease the grant. But that is for the 8th Plan period. However, prior to that, what is going to happen during the period 1988—1990?

I would, therefore, like to make a request to the honourable Finance Minister. I understand that he is a Member of the Planning Commission, and I think that he mightsolve this problem by enhancing the grants for these Subsidiary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and the Community Health Centres so that the poor people might get adequate facilities for their medical treatment.

Sir, before concluding, I would like to mention that it is a matter of great pleasure that an outlay of Rs. 235 crores has been provided for in the Budget for Women and Child Welfare. Facilities would be provided to women, more job opportunities would be created and working women will receive more assistance. But I feel that for their security and safety, more women's hostels, particularly hostels for the working women, should be set up in the various States.

With these words, Sir, I conclude and I support the Budget. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, Mr. Kalpnath Rai.

1.00 P.M.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने

के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है, यह हमें समझना चाहिए । नानी पालकीवाला ने इस बजट की निन्दा की है और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने भी इस बजट की निन्दा की है । जाहिर है कि यह बजट किसानों, मजदूरों, करोड़ों-करोड़ो शोषित, पीड़ित जनता के हित के लिये बना बजट है क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सब से बड़े समर्थक नानी पालकीवाला ने इस बजट की निन्दा की है । इस लिये जो व्यक्ति समाजवाद का शत्रु है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इकोनामी का समर्थक है, यदि उस व्यक्ति ने इस बजट का विरोध किया है तो यह बजट निश्चय ही गरीबों के और जनता के हित में है ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि "जय जवान, जय किसान" की भावना के अनुरूप यह बजट है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में यह वायदा किया था कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को एक समाजवादी गणतांत्रिक राज्य की दिशा में ले जायेंगे तो उसी दिशा में देश को ले जाने का यह एक प्रयास है । हमें यह भी जानना चाहिए कि आज अंतर-राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति क्या है । आज हमारा देश जो तीन वर्ष से लगातार सूखे से पीड़ित रहा है, जो बाढ़ की विभीषिका से जूझता रहा है, अंतर-राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से जो विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच में, जो डवलप्ड इकोनामी और डवलपिंग इकोनामी के बीच में अड़चने है उन सब को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए हमारी सरकार ने जो यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसकी सभी दलों को प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए ।

देश की आजादी के बाद ही हमारी सरकार ने प्लान्ड डवलपमेंट के माध्यम से इस मुल्क को विकसित करने का निर्णय किया । हम ने सात पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बनायीं । यह देश नंगा, भूखा और कंगाल देश था । यहां रोटी, रोजी, कपड़ा और मकान के लिए जगह जगह आवाज उठती थी । लेकिन क्या पिछले 40 वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान की उपलब्धियां प्लांड डेवलपमेंट के माध्यम से, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से, विभिन्न बजटों के माध्यम से लोकतंत्र का चिराग जलाते हुए, समाजवाद की दिशा में अधिक नहीं हैं ? हमारी सरकार ने जो प्रयास किया है, वह सारी दुनिया के किसी भी विकासशील देश में एक उदाहरण है ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान दुनियां का 8वां इंडस्ट्रियल पावर है, 8वां ऐग्रिकल्चरल पावर है, 6वां स्पेस पावर है, 6वां ऐटामिक पावर है, तकनीकी नो-हाउ में बहुत आगे है । हिन्दुस्तान आज चार मिसाइल कंट्रीज में आ गया है । अभी कुछ दिन पहले रिमोट सेंसिंग सैटलाइट जो हमने सफलतापूर्वक परीक्षण किया है, उससे हम आज दुनियां के पांच देशों में आ गए हैं जिनमें रूस, अमरीका, फ्रांस और हिन्दुस्तान है, लेकिन इंगलैंड नहीं है । रिमोट सेंसिंग सैटलाइट से धरती के नीचे जो छिपा हुआ धन है, पानी है, रिसोर्सेस हैं जैसे कोयला, अभ्रक, सोना, चांदी आदि है, उनका पता लगाकर खनिज पदार्थ के मामले में अपने मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । यह भी किसान के हित में एक बड़ा भारी कदम है ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की परिस्थिति में जब देश में सूखा पड़ा है, पिछले तीन साल से हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर लगातार प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के कारण आघात लगा है, ऐसे दौर में हिन्दुस्तान के विरोधी दल के लोग जहां उनको इस बजट का स्वागत करना चाहिए, वहां ये भारत बंद कर रहे हैं और अरबों, खरबों रुपयों की संपत्ति का नुकसान कर रहे हैं । गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें जहां जहां भी हिन्दुस्तान में स्थित हैं, उन्होंने अपनी सरकारी ताकत से बंद कराने की कोशिश की और अरबों खरबों रुपए का नुकसान देश को पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया । विरोधी दलों का यह कदम राष्ट्रघाती , जनघाती और राष्ट्रद्रोही है । इन वर्तमान हालात में जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा संकट हो, जब बाढ़ और सूखा हो, यदि कोई भी विरोधी दल भारत बंद की बात करता है तो यह राष्ट्रद्रोह है । इतने कम रिसोर्सेज के बावजूद भी हमने ऐसा अच्छा बजट पेश किया है ।

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

हरिजनों के बारे में, गिरिजनों के बारे में, आदिवासियों के हित में हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जिसका बैकबोन एग्रिकल्चर है, उसके माध्यम से हमने मुल्क की दौलत को बढ़ाने के लिए जितने सुनिश्चित प्रयास किए हैं, वे बहुत ही सराहनीय है ।

महोदय, जब देश आजाद हुआ था जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रपिता बापू के पास गए और उन्होंने कहा कि मुल्क आजाद हो गया, मैं उसका प्रधान मंत्री हूं, मैं कैसे काम करूं । तो गांधी जी ने कहा कि तुम जब अपने देश की नीतियों का निर्माण करो तो हमेशा दरिद्र नारायण को सामने रखो । जब दरिद्र नारायण की तस्वीर तुम्हारे सामने होगी तो जो भी कार्यक्रम बनाओगे वह देश के हित में होगा । मैं वित्त मंत्री श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बजट में, इतने वित्तीय साधनों के संकट के बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान के मेहनतकश करोड़ों करोड़ दरिद्र नारायणों की तस्वीर अपने सामने रखी । कम साधनों के बावजूद भी अधिक से अधिक उनको सुविधाएं देने की कोशिश की है । हमारे बजट की दिशा क्या है, यह जरा आप देखें । हमारे जो वामपंथी विचारधारा के लोग हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट समाजवाद की दिशा का बजट है । इससे समाजवाद, लोक कल्याण, जनहित, लोक हित ताकतों को लाभ मिला है । पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को 9 रुपए प्रति बोरा यूरिया खाद में कंसेशन दी गयी है । मार्जीनल फार्मस के लिए 'जल-धारा' की स्कीम इंटरोड्यूस की गयी । गरीब करोड़ों परिवार के घरों में, झोंपड़ियों में दीये जलें इसके लिए 'कुटीर ज्योति' विचार-धारा को लाया गया । हिन्दुस्तान के रूरल सेक्टर के लिए नेशनल हाउसिंग स्कीम जारी की गयी । हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को कर्जा देने के लिए सूद की दर में कमी की गयी । किसानों को पैसा देने के लिए 17 परसेंट रुपया बैंकों से दिया जायेगा इसकी सुविधा दी गयी । हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को छोटे किसानों को, मझले किसानों को, जो देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का निर्माण करते हैं उनको जितनी भी सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं इसके माध्यम से दी गयीं ।

एक तर्क विरोधी दलों की ओर से आता है कि इनफलेशन हो गया, महंगाई बढ़ गयी । क्या दुनिया का कोई भी विकास-शील देश आप बता सकते हैं जहां इन-फलेशन नहीं हुआ, जहां महंगाई नहीं बढ़ती है । आज भी मैं कह सकता हूं कि दुनिया में जितने देश हैं उन सभी देशों में हिन्दुस्तान सबसे सस्ता देश है । विकासशील देशों में इनफलेशन होगा ही और महंगाई भी बढ़ेगी ही । किस मात्रा में बढ़ती है यह हमें विचार करना है ।

एक बार विरोधी दलों को सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला । सारे हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीतिक पार्टियां, कम्युनिस्ट, वाम-पंथी कम्युनिस्ट, दक्षिण पंथी कम्युनिस्ट, आर० एस० पी० और फारवर्ड ब्लाक आदि सभी ने मिल कर जनता पार्टी बनाकर सत्ता संभाली थी । यह जनता पार्टी तीन वर्ष तक तो कोई प्लानिंग ही नहीं बना पायी । रोलिंग प्लान पर बहस करते करते इनके तीन वर्ष गुजर गये । हिन्दुस्तान में 79-80 में 21 परसेंट इनफलेशन हो गया । जिस हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ व्यवस्था को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने मजबूत बनाया था वह चकनाचूर हो गयी, पटरी से उतर गयी । पूरे देश में हाहाकार मच गया । मक्कारों के पाप की गठरी ढोने का यह वक्त नहीं, इन्दिरा लाओ, देश बचाओ, सोने का वक्त नहीं । सन् 1980 में पूरे देश में कन्याकुमारी से लेकर कश्मीर तक यह आवाज उठी थी । देश को बचाने के लिए भारत की जनता ने इन हुक्मरानों को भारत की गद्दी सौंपी थी । 47 से 77 तक अपनी ताकत के अनुकूल हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण किया था । किसी मुल्क की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिए पावर सेक्टर में बिजली का उत्पादन अत्यावश्यक है । 30 हजार मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन 1977 तक

था। जब 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार सत्ता में आयी तो 77 से 80 के बीच एक हजार मेगावाट भी बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा। जब 1980 में इन्दिरा गांधी सत्ता में आयी तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्य रखा कि 16 हजार मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हमारी प्राथमिकता होगी। पिछले पांच वर्ष में 30 हजार मेगावाट से बढ़ कर बिजली का उत्पादन 46 हजार मेगावाट हो गया। यह कितनी बड़ी उपलब्धि है। बिना पावर के न एग्रीकल्चर डवलपमेंट होगा और न इंडस्ट्रियल डवललपमेंट होगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी प्रोब्लम पावर जनरेशन है। मैं चाहूंगा आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना जो आप बनाने जा रहे है उस योजना में 75 फीसदी पैसा केवल पावर ब जनरेशन पर रखिए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान को सेल्फ रिलायन्ट बनाना है, एग्रीकल्चर एंड इंडस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट करना है तो इस काम को करना होगा। विरोधी दल के लोग यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि हमारे साधन क्या हैं। इस विकासशील मुल्क के रिसोर्सेज क्या हैं। हमें इन लिमिटेड रिसोर्सेज के बीच में काम करना है, जनहित में काम करना है। अगर इस बजट के माध्यम से यह बात पूरी नहीं होती हो हम आलोचना कर सकते है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी दल के पास कोई काम नहीं है। सभी ने कहा कि यह इलेक्शन का बजट है, इलेक्शन होने वाले हैं। ऐसा अच्छा बजट पेश कर दिया, इसलिए ये कहने लगे कि इलेक्शन होने वाले हैं, श्री राजीव गांधी इलेक्शन कराने वाले हैं। मैं इन विरोधीदल के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूं कि इलेक्शन को मद्देनजर रखकर बजट नहीं बनाया जाता है। इलेक्शन पांच वर्ष में होंगे। इसके पहले नहीं होंगे। कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार जनता पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है कि आपस में तोड़-फोड़ कर टूट जाएगी, मिट जाएगी या बिखर जाएगी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने तो सारे देश को तबाह कर दिया। हिन्दुस्तान में श्री राजीव गांधी की कांग्रेस सरकार यह नहीं करेगी। चुनाव अपने समय पर होंगे और चुनावों में हम फिर जीतेंगे। हमने भारत की अखण्डता को बचाने के लिए भारत की आर्थिक बुनियाद को मजबूत किया है, हम आने वाले चुनावों में अवश्य जीतेंगे।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष, महोदय, हमने जो बजट बनाया है वह किन्हीं मूल्यों पर आधारित है। भारत के संविधान में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की अध्यक्षता में संशोधन किया गया और कहा गया–

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation."

हमने देश में समाजवादी गणतंत्र की स्थापना का सपना देखा था और उस सपने को कांग्रेस सरकार ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की अध्यक्षता में पूरा किया। भारत की जनता ने समाजवादी गणतंत्र बनाने का फैसला किया। समाजवादी गणतंत्र से हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनती हैं और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमारी पार्टी का चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र बनता है। चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में दिये वायदों के अनुकूल हमारा बजट बनता है। हम कोई फैसला यों ही नहीं कर लेते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के विरोधी दलों का रवैया नकारात्मक रहा है। इस बात को कौन नहीं जानता है कि आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जो डेवलप्ड नेशन्स हैं और जो डेवलपिंग नेशन्स हैं उनमें तनाव पैदा हो गया है। डेवलप्ड नेशन्स अपनी टेक्नोलोजी के

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

बेसिस पर डेवलपिंग नेशन्स का शोषण करना चाहते हैं। इस शोषण के विरुद्ध श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने आवाज उठाई। उन्होंने कहा कि डवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज का शोषण डेवलप्ड कन्ट्रीज नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि दोनों की बीच आदान प्रदान होगा, दोनों की एक इन्टरनेशनल इकनोमी बनेगी जिसमें शोषण का अन्त होगा, मनुष्य द्वारा मनुष्य का शोषण बंद होगा, राष्ट्र द्वारा राष्ट्र का शोषण बाद होगा और विश्व में विकास के आधार पर और शांति के आधार पर विश्व-शांति का सपना पूरा होगा। श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी जी ने यह बहुत ही अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था-

"I have no doubt that we cannot raise the people's level of existence without the development of major industries in this country; in fact, I will go further and say that we cannot even remain a free country without them... But we must always remember that the development of heavy industry does not by itself solve the problem of the millions in this country. We have to develop the village and cottage industry in a big way, at the same time making sure that in trying to develop industry, big and small, we do not forget the human factor."

इसी प्रकार से सन् 1936 में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से लखनऊ में कहा था-

"I believe in scientific socialism. The objective of Congress is the establishment of socialism. The problems of India, viz. poverty and unemployment cannot be solved without socialism. I want to convert the Congress Party into a socialist organisation."

आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले नेताओं ने, महात्मा गांधी ने और जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने हमारे देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का सपना देखा था। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याएं बहुत बड़ी हैं। यहां पर जनतंत्र को कायम रखते हुए समाजवाद का लक्ष्य घोषित किया गया है। हमने एक सेकूलर स्टेट बनाया है। इन सारे आदर्शों को लेकर हमें अपने देश का निर्माण करना है। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें कम से कम साधनों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा भारत की जनता को लाभ पहुंचाना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आई० आर० डी० पी०, आई० एल० जी० ई० पी० और राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना ये योजनायें क्या हैं। भारत के करोड़ों इंसानों के दिलों को छूने वाली योजनायें हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों करोड़ हरिजन, आदिवासी, गिरिजन, करोड़ों भूखे, नंगे, कराह इंसानों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने वाले ये काम हैं। सदियों सदियों से हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत में इस सर्वहारा वर्ग की कोई ओनर शिप नहीं थी। हजारों हजार वर्षों से हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों करोड़ सर्वहाराओं की हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत में कोई हिस्सेदारी नहीं थी। पर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से बिना घर वालों को जमीन देकर, भूमिहीनों को भूमि देकर करोड़ों करोड़ इंसानों को आई० आर० डी० पी० के अन्तर्गत भैंस, गाय और बकरी देकर, इन लोगों के लिये रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करके करोड़ों करोड़ सर्वहारा जनता की सारत की मिल्कियत में साझेदारी के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया। यह भारत की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है। इन करोड़ों करोड़ आदिवासियों, जनजातियों, हरिजनों गिरिजनों, शोषित, पीड़ित जनता जिनके दिलों में आजादी का चिराग जल रहा है, उनके दिल में महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री राजीव गांधी की तस्वीर है और उसी तस्वीर को लेकर वे उनकी पूजा करते हैं और उसी तस्वीर की ताकत से हम यहां सत्ता में आते हैं। ये मुट्ठीभर नाना पालकीवाला के इशारे पर चलने वाले लोग कभी भी भारत के दुख दर्द का फैसला नहीं कर सकते। मुझे खुशी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति लोग ही हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों के समर्थक, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के समर्थक ही इन विरोधीदलों को अपना समर्थन देते

हैं। सबसे दुर्भाग्य की बात तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान सबसे गरीब देश है लेकिन यहां सबसे कमजोर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है। इससे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का मानसिक दिवालियापन साफ झलकता है। ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान को समझते ही नहीं। जब आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी तो इन्होंने अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया और जब 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बना तो उस समय विरोधी दलों का साथ दिया। जनता को समझने की इनमें कभी भी समझ नहीं आ सकती और इसलिए भारत की जनता इनका साथ कभी नहीं दे सकती।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर में अपनी यह बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। इस बजट के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र को अगले दो-तीन वर्षों में जोरदार प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। जो छोटे और सीमान्त किसान हैं, जो भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। उनको रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिये ग्रामीण दस्तकारी की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाय। हमारी यह भी कोशिश हो जो भी योजनायें देहातों के लिये बने वह देहात के सारे हिस्से के लिये बनें, देहात के हर तबके के लिये बने और वह सारे समाज का भाग बने जिससे पूरे समाज को उसका लाभ मिल सके और पूरा समाज आगे बढ़ सके। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा उद्देश्य मुल्क के 75 प्रतिशत भूखे, नंगे, इंसानों को मेन स्ट्रीम में लाना होना चाहिए।

अब आखिरी बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान जब आजाद हुआ था तो हिन्दुस्तान, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बर्मा, अफगानिस्तान की कुल जनसंख्या 35 करोड़ थी। अब श्रीलंका अलग है, अफगानिस्तान अलग है, बर्मा अलग है, सिंगापुर अलग है, बंगलादेश अलग है, पाकिस्तान अलग है और आज केवल भारतवर्ष की आबादी 80 करोड़ है। ऐसी स्थिति में दुनिया की कोई भी सरकार हो जो उसके विकास की शिशु है उसको जनसंख्या की राक्षस दबोच लेता है। जब तक जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सकते। इसलिये जब तक जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान में राष्ट्रीय मतैक्य नहीं होगा तब तक हम प्रगति नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि वे इस सवाल पर हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राजनैतिक दलों, सभी रिलीजियस हैड्स, सारे धार्मिक हैड्स, सारे वालेंटियर आर्गेनाइजेशन के प्रमुख लोगों को बुलाकर एक राष्ट्रीय मतैक्य बनाने की कोशिश करें। अगर जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण स्थापित नहीं होगा तो हमारा सारा विकास जो भी होगा उसे जनसंख्या का राक्षस दबोच लेगा। इसलिये हमारी सबसे बड़ी प्रायोरिटी पापुलेशन कंट्रोल होनी चाहिए। पापुलेशन कंट्रोल को हमारी राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। इस सवाल पर राष्ट्रीय मतैक्य स्थापित करना एक युग धर्म बन गया है। धर्म दीर्घकालीन राजनीति है और राजनीति अल्पकालीन धर्म है। सिद्धान्त दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम है और कार्यक्रम अल्पकालीन सिद्धान्त है। वर्ग दीर्घकालीन वर्ण है और वर्ण अल्पकालीन वर्ग है। इन सारे सिद्धान्तों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए आजादी की लड़ाई के सिद्धान्तों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए संसार में यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि या तो दुनियां को हथियार मिटा देंगे वरन् दुनियां वालों को हथियार मिटाने होंगे। हमारे गांधी जी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उन्हीं के रास्ते पर चलने वाले राजीव गांधी ने आज सैकड़ों नान-अलाइंड राष्ट्रों के माध्यम से दुनिया पर जोर डाल है कि रीगन और गर्बाचेव हथियारों को खत्म करो वरन् दुनियां खत्म हो जाएगी अरबों खरबों रुपया हथियारों पर जो खर्च कर रहे हों उस रुपये को दुनियां के विकास पर खर्च करो। यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति है विदेश नीति है, देशी नीति है और उसी आजादी की लड़ाई के उद्देश्यों से ली हुई है। हमारा विश्वास है कि जो बजट नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है उसी आजादी की लड़ाई के उद्देश्यों को मद्दे नजर रख कर किया

[श्री कल्पनाथराय]

है, हम उनको बधाई देते हैं और पूरे सदन से यह अपील करते हैं कि इस बजट का समर्थन करें।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्भाग्य से अंग्रेजी शब्द बजट के लिए हिन्दी में कोई शब्द प्रचलित नहीं है। मराठी में इसके लिए एक अर्थ-वाही शब्द प्रचलित है अर्थ संकल्प क्योंकि अर्थ के लिए हिन्दी में वित्त शब्द प्रचलित है इसलिए मैं अंग्रेजी बजट के लिए वित्त संकल्प शब्द का उपयोग अपने भाषण में करूंगा। समय के अभाव में वित्त संकल्प के सभी बिन्दुओं को स्पर्श करना मेरे लिए तीव्र इच्छा होते हुए भी सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इस वित्त संकल्प के चर्चित सब से प्रमुख किसान पहलू के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचारों को मर्यादित करना चाहूंगा। वित्त संकल्प के प्रशंसकों के अनुसार यह हिन्दुस्तान का पहला किसान प्रधान अर्थ संकल्प है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि देश में भले ही अकाल हो वित्त मन्त्री के भाषण में किसानों के उल्लेख की बाढ़ है लेकिन इसका श्रेय वित्त मन्त्री जी को कतई नहीं है। 1980 का दशक किसानों का दशक रहा है। सारे देश में किसानों के विराट आन्दोलन खड़े हो गये हैं किसान अपनी न्यायोचित मांग को प्राप्त करने के लिए देश की वर्तमान सड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चुनौती दे रहे हैं। किसान आन्दोलन के विराट दर्शन से भयभीत सरकार ने अपने उद्योग प्रधान वित्त संकल्प को किसान का फटा कुर्ता पहनाया है। वित्त मन्त्री के शब्दों से मैं इसका प्रमाणपत्र दे देता हूं। इण्डिया टुडे के साक्षात्कार में वित्त मन्त्री जी से पूछ गया

'Why rural emphasis now?

वित्त मन्त्री उत्तर देते हैं

'Because of drought, agricultural production is going down. We must have buffer stocks.'

वित्त मन्त्री आगे कहते हैं

"A survey showed that only 7 per cent people believe money has gone to the poor. The impression was that we are giving attention to the rich, to the industries, that we are industry-oriented and have forgotten agriculture."

यह लोगों की धारणा बनी कि वर्तमान सरकार उद्योगों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है, अमीरों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है, गरीबों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है इस सत्य को असत्य का जामा पहनाने के लिए वित्त मन्त्री के विश्लेषण से तो निकलता है कि यह किसान प्रधान संकल्प आया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि यह मगरमच्छ के आंसू हैं, यह पूतना-मौसी का दूध है। देश में अकाल है किसान सूखे से पीड़ित हैं इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है। इस दिशा में हर प्रयास का स्वागत है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वर्तमान सरकार अकाल की दुखद स्थिति का भी राजनैतिक लाभ उठाना चाहती है। 1987 में वर्षा कम हुई, यह सत्य है। लेकिन यह इस शताब्दी की सबसे कम वर्षा नहीं थी। यह दावा सफेद झूठ है। इस वर्ष की सरकार की अपनी आर्थिक समीक्षा कहती है कि 1979-80 में वर्षा इससे भी कम हुई। अनाज का उत्पादन आज के 8 से 10 प्रतिशत की कमी की तुलना में 17 से 20 प्रतिशत घटा। लेकिन अकाल कब इस शताब्दी का अकाला था यह विवाद का विषय है। अकाल का दुख और दर्द समान है। सवाल इतना ही है कि शताब्दी के अकाल की आड़ में सरकार अपनी आर्थिक अकार्यक्षमता और दीवालियेपन को छिपाने की अनुमति चाहती है।

वित्त संकल्पीय आंकड़ों का खेल देखें। सरकार का दावा यह है कि हमने कृषि पर 40 प्रतिशत खर्चा बढ़ाया है। गत वर्ष कृषि और सिंचन के लिए 1331 करोड़ खर्चा हुआ इस वर्ष निर्धारण है सिर्फ 1295 करोड़। यह तीन प्रतिशत कम हुआ, बढ़ा नहीं। मान लीजिए कृषि और सिंचन के आवंटन की तुलना हो तो गत वर्ष आवंटन था 1078 करोड़ और इस वर्ष 1350 करोड़,

लगभग 25 प्रतिशत ज्यादा आता है। लेकिन यह 40 प्रतिशत का आंकड़ा कहां से आया? फिर अपने आप में यह भी कोई बड़ा आंकड़ा नहीं है। आप केवल दिल्ली पर 1227 करोड़ खर्चा करने हैं।

अब किसानों को दी गयी राहतों का हिसाब ले लीजिए। मुर्गी, मधुमक्खी पालन की मशीनों पर छूट 2 करोड़, शीतगार मशीनों पर छूट। करोड़, पम्पों की मोटरों पर छूट 6 करोड़, कीट नाशक दवाइयों पर छूट 17 करोड़। सारी छोटी बड़ी राहतें मिलाकर हिसाब लगा लीजिए 25 या 30 करोड़। अब इस किसान प्रधान वित्त संकल्प में अकेले रिलायंस को दी गयी राहत देखना चाहेंगे? बहुत ही मनोरंजक होगा, ज्ञान-वर्धक होगा। पालीएस्टर और स्टेपल फाइबर में रिलायंस अग्रणी है, उत्पादन क्षमता है 45 हजार मीट्रिक टन, उत्पादन शुल्क में राहत दी गयी है एक हजार रुपया प्रति मीट्रिक टन। लाभ होगा 45 करोड़ रुपये। पालीएस्टर फिलामेंट यार-मेंट में रिलायंस अग्रणी है, घोषित उत्पादन क्षमता है 25 हजार मीट्रिक टन। स्वयं सरकार कहती है कि प्रौद्योगिक सुधारों के कारण यह उत्पादन काफी गुना ज्यादा होगा। काफी का अर्थ पता नहीं कितना ज्यादा होगा। इसमें उत्पादन शुल्क में राहत दी गयी है 3 हजार रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन। घोषित क्षमता से भी पकड़ लें तो रिलायंस का लाभ होगा 75 करोड़ रुपए। अब वास्तविक क्षमता से कितना लाभ होगा यह तो रिलायंस का भगवान नारायण ही जान सकता है और कोई नहीं जान सकता है। तो किसान प्रधान अर्थ संकल्प में किसानों को राहत है 25 या 30 करोड़ और अकेले रिलायंस की राहत है लगभग 2 सौ करोड़ और सवाल केवल रिलायंस का ही नहीं है। यह वित्त संकल्प ऐसी रिलायंस कहानियों का भण्डार है। इस वित्त संकल्प पर नाम किसान का है। लेकिन दाम उद्योगपतियों को है।

उर्वरक पर दी गई 7.5 प्रतिशत की छूट का असली रूप देखिए। उर्वरक का उपयोग करने वाला किसान छोटा हो या बड़ा मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, हर किसान किसान है और उर्वरक का उपयोग उसकी आवश्यकता है। उत्पादक जानते हैं कि उर्वरक उद्योग में आज मंदी है। 77 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ है, उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, खपत में कमी हुई है फिर भी सरकार ने 37 लाख टन उर्वरकों का आयात किया है। अब यह किस कारण से आयात हुआ, यह तो आयात करने वाला कमीशन ही जानता है। इस मंदी से बाहर निकलने के लिए स्वयं उर्वरक कम्पनियां भारी मात्रा में छूट दे रही हैं, स्वयं का खर्च राहत के नुकसान से ज्यादा हो रहा है। अब आपने जो छूट देकर समानीकरण किया है, उससे किसानों का नुकसान हो रहा है, बंट नहीं रहा है। अब ऐसी स्थिति में उर्वरकों की कीमत में नाममात्र छूट देकर सरकार अपने प्रशंसकों की भीड़ में अपनी पीठ थपथपाये, किसानों को इससे लाभ नहीं होगा और आपकी जानकारी के लिए इतना ही बता दूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान प्रति एकड़ केवल 142 ग्राम कीटनाशकों का उपयोग करता है। अब इतना कम कीटनाशकों का उपयोग करने वाले किसान पर उत्पादक शुल्क की राहत से उसकी स्थिति नहीं बदलेगी। उर्वरक, बिजली और सिंचन को दी गई सब्सिडियां भी किसान के खाते में लिखी जाती हैं। यदि उर्वरक, बिजली और उर्वरक महंगा है, तो उसका दोष किसान का नहीं है। अगर आयात उर्वरक सस्ता मिलता है, तो घर का महंगा उर्वरक किसान क्यों खरीदे। इसलिए उर्वरक हो, या बिजली हो, या सिंचन हो, यह आपकी अकार्यक्षमता के कारण घाटे में आते हैं और उस घाटे के कारण आपको उन्हें जो सब्सिडियां देनी पड़ती हैं आप वह किसान के खाते में लिख करके यह बताने की कोशिश करते हो कि आप किसानों को दे रहे हो।

वास्तविकता लगती तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर सबसे ज्यादा सब्सिडी कौन देता है, तो हिन्दुस्तान का किसान अपनी फसल पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को सबसे ज्यादा सब्सिडी देता है? उत्पादन खर्च के आधार पर उसे जितना कम भाव

[श्री प्रमोद महाजन]

मिलता है, उतनी ही सब्सिडी किसान की ओर से आप उठा लेते हैं। इसलिए, किसानों के ऋण में डेढ़ प्रतिशत राहत समय की पुनर्रचना, इसमें किसानों को चैन से सांस लेना मुश्किल है। नया कर्ज लेने की उसकी स्थिति नहीं है। (समय की घंटी) राहत से फायदा नहीं होगा।

सौ वर्ष पूर्व महाराष्ट्र के विख्यात समाज सुधारक, ज्योतिभाई फुले ने कहा था कि "किसान ऋण में जन्म लेता है, ऋण में पलता है और ऋण में मरता है।" चालीस वर्षों के बाद भी इसमें कोई मौलिक अन्तर नहीं आया है। किसान अब ऋण लौटा नहीं सकता, इच्छा होने के बावजूद भी नहीं लौटा सकता। इस ऋण के बोझे का उत्तरदायित्व उसके ऊपर नहीं है। आपकी चालीस वर्षों की गलत नीतियों का यह परिणाम है। समय की आवश्यकता है कि अंग्रेजी के समान एक ऋण-मुक्ति का कानून बना कर अब इस अर्थ-व्यवस्था के ही रक्त को हमें बदलना पड़े।।

इस वित्त संकल्प में आपने किसानों की मूल समस्याओं को सतही तौर पर हल्का सा स्पर्श किया है, उसका समाधान ढूंढने का गम्भीर प्रयास नहीं किया। हमारा देश भले ही कृषि प्रधान हो, प्रधान को कृषि का ज्ञान हो, इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

आप तो कागज की खेती करते हैं, पेन का हल चलाते है, स्याही की सिंचाई करते हैं, आंकड़े बनाते है और सरकारी यंत्रणा का दुरुपयोग कर एकत्रित तथा-कथित किसानों के सम्मेलन में भाषणों की फसल काटते है। किसान को मूलत: चाहिये अपनी उपज के लिए उत्पादन खर्चे पर आधारित लाभप्रद मूल्य, किसान को चाहिये उपज और औद्योगिक उपज मूल्यों में समता, किसान को चाहिये अपनी फसल के लिए पूर्ण और पर्याप्त बीमा, किसान को चाहिये अपनी पूर्ण ऋण-मुक्ति।

आपके आंकड़ों की जादूगरी अब उसकी अन्तिम लड़ाई को रोक नहीं सकती। यह काले पत्थर पर की सफेद लकीर है। यह लखनऊ की भूल-भुलैया जैसा नया वित्त संकल्प किसानों को भ्रमित नहीं कर सकता। गांव, गरीब और किसान इस वित्त संकल्प पर केन्द्र बिन्दु नहीं हैं, बेरोजगार नौजवानों की आशाओं पर इस वित्त संकल्प ने पानी फेर दिया है, झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले इंसान को इस वित्त संकल्प ने राहत नहीं दी है, हरिजनों और महिलाओं का सम्मान बढ़ाने की दिशा में यह वित्त संकल्प पर्याप्त कदम नहीं उठाता। इसलिए मैं इस वित्त संकल्प के प्रशंसकों की कतार में खड़ा नहीं हो सकता। मुझे क्षमा करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to say that this Budget has been well received by our people and therefore it was interpreted by some people, including the Opposition, as a pre-poll Budget. That means the Budget wants to attract the people. They have also said that this is a populist Budget. Formerly they used to term a budget as anti-people, but now it has been termed as populist. I do not know the meaning that they give to that term, but certainly it has tried to appeal to the people. The term "pro-farmer" is used because agriculture requires emphasis and greater attention. Therefore, I welcome this Budget.

Just now the previous speaker made an attack that although the concession given to the farmers have to be noted, yet bigger concessions have gone to industrialists. Anyway, if you want to remain ignorant about the factual position, you can make such criticism, but Tiwariji was very careful when he was announcing certain concessions, he said that these are meant against smuggling. Because our polyster textiles are taxed at 42 to 72 per cent of its cost price, therefore smuggling

is attractive and to reduce smuggling or to counter smuggling the excise duty should be reduced. Is it helping the monopoly, or is it helping the national industry? Workers are starving because they are disemployed in the textile industry. Immediately afterwards Tiwariji saw to it, Textile Ministry saw to it, the concerned people getting concession were called to Delhi and asked to reduce the price of the textiles to the extent the concessions were given. Immediately the newspapers had to advertise that the entire concessions were being passed on to the intermediate producers. The filament yarn or the intermediate raw material which comes to the textile mill was taxed at Rs. 84 per kilogram of yarn. Now the NTC gets filament yarn by paying only Rs. 10 per kilogram. It is a big help to the NTC. Now if you do not want to look at this reality but condemn the Government, it shows you have the old approach, there is nothing fresh in your approach. We do not want to score debating points against you. We think that all criticism should be considered properly; even if it comes from the Opposition, it is welcome. Let us try to hammer out a common economic and fiscal policy.

Having said this, I also want to make certain observations. Our taxes are rising at a very rapid speed. In 1950-51, the union taxes were Rs. 405 crores exactly. At that time our GNP was Rs. 9000 crores. Therefore the tax came to 4.5 per cent. Now in the 1988-89 Budget, tax receipts are around Rs. 43,000 crores. I am rounding off the figure; it is actually Rs. 42,798 crores. The increase is 105 times. The GNP has also increased. It is around Rs. 2,65,000 crores. Here, I will say that in comparison to the GNP, the tax effort that has been made is, in 1950 4.5 per cent collection of the GNP as taxes has gone up to 15.5 per cent of the GNP. I am not afraid if the state takes more money. In fact, I am for them. It is only tax receipts, Sir. I am saying the entire domestic saving is around 25 per cent because borrowing and other things are there. But, with this enormous accumulation coming into the hands of the state, I wish it should be used properly, and collection should be made very judiciously.

In 1950-51 the direct taxes were Rs. 77 crores. That was 44 per cent of the Budget. In 1988-89 the direct taxes have gone up to Rs. 7,900 crores. That comes to 18 per cent. But the indirect taxes which were Rs. 228 crores in 1951 have gone up to Rs. 34,600 crores, and that has become 81 per cent. The direct taxes came down from 44 to 18 per cent, and the indirect taxes went up from 56 per cent to 81 per cent. The indirect taxes, you should know, Sir—you are an economist—that largely they are put on the people. I know that people are also prepared to sacrifice. It is not that they are not prepared to sacrifice. But what is the commensurate result? The indirect taxes have gone up. The excise duty has gone up 267 times. The taxes as a whole have gone up only 105 times. Therefore, I want to say, Sir, if you go to the entire tax-collection method...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta, here you must also take the production into account.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Right, Sir. I am taking that. Therefore, I told about the GNP that is around "Rs. 2,65,000 crores". It has increased 27 times at the current price level, while taxes have gone up by 105 times. Not that I am ignoring that. But if you look into the whole thing, Sir, you will find that of the total amount of Rs. 2,65,000 crores of GNP, the Central and the State budgets if you combine, it comes to Rs. 1,10,000 crores. That is around more than 35 per cent of our domestic saving at Central and State level, is employed by the Union and States. I do not know whether there is a state, any country in the world taking so much. I have studied something about the Soviet economy. Stalin was criticised

[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta]

as a tyrannical person, but he collected just about 25 per cent.

After doing such a Herculean effort, where are we? Is our production rising commensurately? After investing so much, if you are resorting to such a high rate of inflation, who is the person benefited and who is the person attacked? This is the point you have to take into consideration. I know the Finance Minister is very well aware of the whole situation. Therefore, in his speech he rightly said that "cost and prices need to be reduced; the Indian industry must be made more competitive; sickness in industries has been the major problem." He has admitted the fact that we are not competitive; he has admitted the fact that sickness has become a major problem. If you take domestic production at factor cost of industry and trade—I have got the figure of the Economic Survey of 1986-87—it comes around Rs. 74,000 crores. At that time the Union and the States collected as taxes Rs. 45,000 approximatly. What an amount of tax it is! These result in high cost economy. After investing so much, prices should come down because you are and should be producing more. The reverse is the logic. The more you invest, the more you produce, more the prices go up. Tiwari Ji is quite conscious. It is not that he is not making efforts. Therefore, he is giving concessions to industries. It is not concession to industrialists. And if the Administration is not able to monitor properly and if the concession that is given to industry is not passed on to the consumers, then it is the fault of the Administration and of the Government also because it is not able to oversee the things. It should go down to the bottom. Whatever concessions arise, you deduct them in price Tiwari. It has taken a very correct measure in this period under high constraints of drought and other things are there, but he has initiated the measure with a view that the industry will respond. Now, if it fails, then the Government will have to take some other drastic measures. Here comes the role of the bureaucracy also. After laying down the policy they have to educate them. But such an enormous excercise...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Five minutes more.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I am taking new points. Therefore I would like to be precise also. I am not repeating any point.

Now, because of high taxation, where does it lead to? This is the main point that one has to consider. The Government has also given the solution. I am not saying no. The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy 1985 document—"Aspects of Black Economy in India"—which we discussed in this House for two days—had recommended and observed that "since taxes are levied on a number of bases and there is a linkage between liabilities and direct taxes and indirect taxes, black money generation could be effectively or significantly reduced, only if the rates of taxation of all major taxes are fixed at a reasonable level".

One of the causes for large-scale smuggling of goods other than gold into India is said to be the high excise and import duty structure in relation to a number of commodities for which there is a considerable demand in the country."

"There is a positive link between the level of black income and the aggregate tax ratio of the economy." Now, Tiwariji in his good faith tried to give some concessions and reduced the burden of tax. But Opposition did not take it in the right spirit. This is an attempt to lessen the evasion. But evasion is terrible It is estimated that from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores per year as much as you are collecting as taxes. The Central Government is going to collect taxes this year to the extent of Rs. 43,000 crores. How much evasion is going to be there? Even State Governments also collect sales tax and everybody knows how much they collect. Then, what is

happening in the market? Things are becoming costlier and smuggling is rising and even the evasion figure is also rising. I do not know whether it is a mental imagination or it is a fact that they have said that Rs. 15,000 crores smuggling is there. That means almost the amount of export trade that we are doing. Are we not supposed to ponder over these things very coolly? Why Parliament should not discuss the question of smuggling for one day? This requires to be discussed. Then, if these concessions are required to be given to these industries and if the monopolists benefit out of it, it should be done in the interest of the national cause. Even Mao Tse-tung shook hands with the capitalists of China should we announce him as a revisionist? It is a high time that we understand that the economy has to go through it properly. Therefore, after all these deliberations Long-Term Fiscal policy and suggested that the proposed reforms in the structures and customs and excise duties are designed to promote the primacy of the basic objectives of the economic growth, equity, simplicity and built in revenue raising capacity. They have suggested a number of things but due to lack of time I would not like to refer to them. This was also discussed in the House and we have adopted it also..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude now.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I am coming to close.

Therefore, I would say that this policy of high taxation leading to smuggling, corruption and high cost economy should be taken care of.

Now, one more point, Sir. The Finance Minister had provided Rs. 800 crores in the Budget as dearness allowance for Government employees due to rise in consumer price index. This amount has been kept as reserve for about 33 lakh Government servants.

Now, suppose if Rs. 800 crores are required for 80 lakh Government servants, then, what would be the amount required for rise in prices in the entire country? Is entire India going to be paid? Then, it will be around Rs. 70,000 crores. That means almost the whole budget. So, you should be very careful about rising prices because inflation is hitting hard and on whatever you are investing you are not getting returns. Regarding public sector, I want to say something because I am a trade unionist. There the average emoluments is Rs. 29,000 approximately. Then, what is the return? It is negligible because you never thought of seriously implementing the labour participation which was directed by the Constitution. I am not talking of socialism. Even after 12 years labour participation Act is yet to be passed by Parliament. We are in a hurry to pass certain Acts which normally we should not do. My friends in the Opposition are also enough patriotic and they will also consider the Act. somehow I do not say all bureaucrats are not so good but some of them are really good and they believe that labour participation would effectively enhance production, curtail corruption, inefficiency and therefore while welcoming this Budget... (*Interruptions*)...

2.00 P.M.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): What about resource mobilisation?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Tis time is over.. (*Interruptions*)...Please do not interrupt.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I know that. I have so many points but then I hope, my leader would allow me to speak in the Appropriation Bill. I cannot express all these things now. Certainly, I welcome this Budget. It is in the right direction and the Opposition should at least appreciate some good aspects although they have a right to criticise the Budget as they went. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am quite

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aware of the limitation of time at my disposal. Therefore, I shall limit myself only to a specific area of the Budget. I wished that Mr. Eduardo Faleiro was present in the House because he raised certain questions yesterday during his intervention. Anyway, I am to raise those questions and reply to him also. Sir, I refer to certain ominous trends in the economic nd fiscal policy of our Government s reflected in the present Budget. Now I am convinced that there is a drift of our national economy towards bankruptcy. This I say from the figures which has been supplied in the Budget paper itself. Here is the Receipt Budget of 1988-89. From that Receipt Budget, if you see carefully, you will find the liability and the asset position of our Government over a long period of time. I have chosen two years. One is 1977-78 about which there are certain misgivings and the other is 1988-89. In 1977-78, if I have not committed a mistake in calculating the total liability, the total liability was... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He is talking about the total liability.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The total liability was Rs. 40200 crores and odd and in that year, asset was Rs. 40,900 crores and odd and that left a plus of about Rs. 700 crores. Now, what is the position in 1988-89? The liability is Rs. 2,24,179 crores whereas the asset is Rs. 1,83,800 crores. This is a minus figure of Rs. 40,379 crores. This may be available from the Receipts Budget, pages 44 and 45. Again this is an ominous trend and the second ominous trend which I want to impress upon the House is that we are inexorably moving closer to a debt trap and I shall only mention certain facts that I have collected from the Budget paper. Now, according to the latest information about the debts, internal and external, supplied by the Government, in course of a reply to a question on 15-3-88 as far as I remember, the internal debt was Rs. 1,70,834 crores. The external debt was Rs. 36,855 crores. All taken together is Rs. 207689 crores, according to my calculation. I wish I am wrong. The per capita indebtedness in our country has reached a colossal figure of about Rs. 2,000. Now what is the interest charged? The Budget papers say that the interest charges for the current year are Rs. 14,100 crores. And this interest charge is 19 per cent of the Government's total expenditure. Please note.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): There is one point here. Against that figure of Rs. 14,000 odd crores which you are saying, Rs. 7,000 odd crores are given by us as loans to the public sector and State Governments.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Anyway, it comes to this position that a very large part of our income is being spent only towards payment of interest. According to me, it comes to 19 per cent of Government's total expenditure. Secondly, this amount also constitutes about 33 per cent of Government's total revenue receipt. That is, if three rupees are earned, at least one rupee is paid for repayment of your debts. And this almost is equal to our Budget papers say that our national defence expenditure. The total defence budget is of the order of Rs. 13,000 odd crores. It comes almost equal to the total amount which we will have to pay for the defence and security of the country. That is, the total amount to be spent towards the repayment of our interest alone Sir, with a heavy heart. I pose this question to the nation through you. Is it not, are we not, sad when we feel that our economic inflation, economic external inflation, has assumed a greater and menacing proportion than what our Government perceives it to be? For the entire defence you spend Rs. 13,000 crores and we have been made to fall a prey to economic inflation. We have to pay an almost equal amount. While this is the position, we are also going in for fresh borrowings. But the Budget proposal is that internally

we shall borrow Rs. 7475 crores; externally we shall borrow Rs. 5117 crores. The total comes to Rs. 12592 crores and you pay Rs. 14,000 crores for interest payment this year. Therefore, you borrow Rs. 12,000 crores for the coming year and you spend Rs. 14,000 crores towards interest payment for the current year. And you can well understand that we drifting very very speedily towards a debt trap. The hon. Minister, I think, for revenue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): For banking.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes. The hon. Minister for Banking has said that the Opposition is creating an atmosphere of despondence and it is creating a misapprehension. Is this misapprehension? I do not like to enter into further arguments with him. But I warn the Government that it should think about the situation. There are many comments on the debt trap I have mentioned. I do not like to read out those comments in order to save my time. In this connection, the question of devaluation comes in and it is a very serious danger to our country's economic self-reliance and economic sovereignty. I do not have the time to explain. If there is a devaluation, then we will earn less while we export more in volume and when we import we shall spend more. That is another angle, another factor, of the debt trap. As for the unofficial devalued position of our rupee in terms of the SDR, the Indian rupee has got devalued as much as 49 per cent during 1983-84 to 1986-87. Therefore, I have referred to the debt trap. This is what is happening. The day before yesterday the honourable Finance Minister asked Prof. Lakshmanna what our suggestion was regarding a ceiling not only on deficit but also on exernal debt. I say, yes, there is a ceiling. Insofar as external borrowing is concerned, there must be a safe limit and this safe limit should not exceed 20 per cent of the export earnings in a year. And this was said by one honourable Finance Minister of this very Government. Who that person was, I need not take his name. Everybody knows, he was recognised as No. 2 of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's cabinet. He prescribed in this House and in the other House that our safe limit on external borrowing should not exceed 20 per cent of the annual export earning. This, I think, was said when the country was debating the IMF loan. And he said that we were certainly prudent, we are within the safe limit of that. Now according to my calculation—I may be mistaken; I wish I were mistaken—that limit has reached about 27 per cent. Therefore, we have crossed the danger mark. We have crossed the red line. Therefore, Government should exercise great restraint on this.

In this respect there is another aspect of deficit financing. I do not wish to take much time. But I must stress upon this point. Of late Government of India's economic and fiscal policy's basic philosophy has been to rely more and more on deficit financing. In this connection you would note that during the last four years, from 1985-86 to 1988-89 the total deficit has been of the order of Rs. 26,786 crores or, say, Rs. 27,000 crores. In this context I refer to the question put across to us by the honourable Finance Minister: What should be the safe limit? Prof. Lakshmanna said that it should not exceed 2 per cent of the GDP. Now, he should not listen to what we say. The Finance Minister should lend his ears at least to the recommendations, to the suggestions, made by one of his own organs, viz. the Planning Commission. What does the Planning Commission document for 7th Five Year Plan say? The 7th Five Year Plan document categorically says that during five years of the 7th Five Year Plan the deficit should not exceed Rs. 14,000 crores. But during the last four years of the 7th Five Year Plan this Government has, in fact, exceeded that limit; has not only exceeded that limit but has practically doubled what was prescribed as the limit for the 7th Five Year Plan. In this connection

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would like to mention about the circulation of money. In 1970-71 the aggregate money circulated was of the order of Rs. 7,000 crores. Now it has increased to about Rs. 1,80,000 crores. Therefore, you can very well understand the impact of all these things. Now much is being talked about the deficit of Rs. 7,484 crores. I do not like to enter into it now. But what is it that is causing me anxiety? It is this deficit of Rs. 7,464 crores which is going to be there after the new imposts by way of taes, direct and indirect, of Rs. 615 crores and also after the imposition of a new type of taxation, that is, hike in the administered prices to the extent of about Rs. 3,000 crores. Sir, the honourable Minister of State for Finance was mentioning that it was the practice adopted by some other Government against which they have got something. Even if they had done it, it is not a correct approach to the problem. If the Janata Government had done so, it was wrong on their part to have done so because administered price should not become another instrument for raising the revenue. That is the fundamental position which the Government should accept. I am opposed to this practice. I am opposed to it because, if you raise your revenue by way of Excise Duty, Customs Duty, etc., they are to be shared with the States whereas, if you raise revenues through the system of administered prices, you retain everything with you, and I shall come to that aspect later on. Therefore, this is not to be followed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Retained by whom?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Retained by the Centre.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. It remains with the industry, not with the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That way it is a different thing. But the States are being deprived of their legitimate share and if they had been a part of the regular Budget, the States would not be deprived of their legitimate share.

Therefore, even hiking the administered prices has become a regular phenomenon in revenue-raising. Last year, you might have noticed, the Budget imposts were of the order of Rs. 963 crores, but the administered prices touched the figure of Rs. 3,100 crores during the years. This is the revenue income by way of increases in the administered prices which is more than three times, three times more than what we imposed on the people by way of regular Budget imposts. I have got other figures to show that right from 1981 to 1984, the total taxes imposed through the Budget amounted to Rs. 3,043 crores while the hike in the administered prices was of the order of Rs. 5,405 crores. This is three times more than what you raised by way of taxes, at least double that of what you raised by way of taxation.

Now, some new taxes are also being imposed. As I have mentioned, the total comes to Rs. 615 crores and, out of this, indirect taxation accounts for Rs. 545.69 crores and direct taxation is to the tune of Rs. 69 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Eighteen minutes are over, and you have to conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will conclude now and I will just now wind up.

The point which has been raised by my friend, Shri Mehta, is very relevant. He asked what the proportion is between indirect taxes and direct taxes. According to my information, at present, it is 82 per cent for indirect taxes and only 18 per cent for direct taxes. Here again that trend continues. Out of a total of Rs. 615 crores, taxes amounting to Rs. 545 crores are of indirect nature and taxes amounting to Rs. 70 crores are of the direct type and, there-

fore, the proportion comes to 8:1. So, this has to be rectified.

My last point—and I shall continue further — is that there is an obvious and ominous trend of centralisation of economic power. This has been explained by the Chief Ministers of the different States, particularly the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Chief Minister of Kerala. I have got all the statements made by them. Of course, the Prime Minister did not have the patience to listen to them for more than ten minutes. I think you are more patient and you are more liberal because you have listened to me for more than eighteen minutes, as you say, and, therefore, I am thankful to you. Therefore, Sir, all the Chief Ministers complained that there has been centralisation of the economic power at the central level. That is injurious for healthy economic growth of our country. That is injurious for the federal structure of our country. This the Government should not ignore even at this late stage. In this connection I want to give one suggestion before I conclude. The Sarkaria Commission mentioned about the institution of Economic Development Council. And the issues raised by me here relate to the economic future of our country which should be discussed in a forum of that nature. And I want that in the interest of unity and integrity, in the interest of developing cooperative federalism for our country, in the interest of giving a new direction to our national economy and in order to recast a new fiscal policy, it is necessary that there should be a Council of that nature in which there should be a proper discussion for a new direction and for the formulation of our economic and fiscal policy.

Sir, since the present Budgets reflect this very ominous trend, I am opposed to this, and I hope the countrymen will understand me.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome the general Budget as a balanced one amidst our very tight resource position owing to the natural calamities for consecutive years. While it manifests greater concern for upliftment of our rural poor, it does not disappoint any section of the society. Sir, I do not want to go into the details but would raise some important points.

Sir, after all, India lives in its villages. A sound agricultural economy will give boost to the purchasing power of the village masses, and their growing demand for consumer goods will flourish our industry. Sir,....

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि जो लोग यहां बोलते हैं उनको उसी भाषा में यहां बोलना चाहिये जिस भाषा में वे वोट मांगने हैं । लेकिन उसी भाषा में नहीं बोलते है तो उसका विरोध करना चाहिये और मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No point of order.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि मैंने हिन्दी में शपथ नहीं ली थी मैंने संस्कृत में शपथ ली थी ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : तो संस्कृत में बोलिए (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आप बैठ जाइए, राम अवधेश जी ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हम लोग जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं और जनता की बोली बोलते हैं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं बंगाली, पंजाबी सब में बोल कर जाऊंगा ।

श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल (उत्तर प्रदेश) कल आपने देखा था चेयरमैन साहब ने क्या कहा था वहां जो कार्यक्रम हुआ था (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जिस भाषा में वोट मांगते हो उस भाषा में बोलिए . . . (व्यवधान) अगर नहीं बोलगे तो हम बोलने नहीं देंगे, हल्ला करेंगे । . . . (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है । जो सदस्य जिस भाषा में बोलना चाहे वह बोल सकता है । . . . (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ तो मर्यादा रखनी चाहिए । . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : नैतिकता का यह तकाजा है कि उसी भाषा में . . (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसका ठेका आपने नहीं लिया है । . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry: Why is he interfering?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हमको भी अंग्रेजी आती है, हम भी अंग्रेजी में बोल सकते हैं . . (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आपको मना तो नहीं किया अंग्रेजी में बोलने के लिए आप भी अंग्रेजी में बोल सकते हैं लेकिन जिस भाषा में जो बोलना चाहे बोल सकता है । मैम्बर्स को जिस भाषा में बोलना है बोलें यह उनको अधिकार है और इस अधिकार को आप उनसे छीन नहीं सकते हैं । . . (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आगे से लड़ाई होगी

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: The upliftment of the rural poor would be the greatest tribute to Bapuji. Added to this, the recent appeal of the Prime Minister to raise the farm productivity will definitely help us not only to tide over the prevailing effects of unprecedented drought but also to build safeguard against future calamities.

Most of our agricultural lands consist of small holdings. For increasing its yields, it is very necessary to enthuse our farmers to adopt cooperative approach in farming. The Government have to be very watchful against any escalation of the agricultural input costs, to ensure real remunerative margin for the farm produces. Budget this year will lead to decline in the cost of various agaricultural inputs and, with the increased procurement prices of agricultural produces, the farmers are sure to get considerable relief.

However, there is a sense of dissatisfaction in our agro-scientists. Sir, the 4th Pay Commission recommendations have not yet been implemented for the ICAR/IARI scientists although two years have passed. We have a young and a popular Minister in Shri Hari Krishna Shastri who is exclusively in charge of the Agricultural teaching institutions. I will appeal that the grievances of these scientists should be redressed at the earliest.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, greater attention is needed for promotion of animal husbandry sector. Although certain financial assistance is presently available for buying cattle, its insurance etc. there is no concrete programme on a national level to have better breed of animals and increased productivity. Lot of animals died due to drought and floods in our country. What are we doing to fill up this vacuum created by different calamities? We should remember that these cattle are great friends of mankind. Whatever is invested on it is paid back to us by way of labour, nutirtion, energy, manures and, even after death, so many things are extracted from their bodies for human use.

Sir, it is pity that while the Union Government has been so concerned

about the upliftment of the poor, many State Governments seemed to have been diverting central funds meant for poverty alleviation programmes to other uses, thereby keeping the poverty dormant.

I would therefore suggest that a uniform policy at the Centre is needed to be made to ensure appropriate use of the Funds and monitor implementation of the programmes.

Economy of certain States is still reeling under backwardness despite their rich natural resources. As a result, poverty has become a permanent phenomenon in these States. In Bihar, as per the Government report, 51.4 per cent people in the rural sector and 37 per cent in the urban sector (combined 49.5 per cent) are living below the poverty line which is much higher than the national average of 37.4 per cent, despite all the poverty alleviation programmes.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to look sympathetically into the cause of this highest poverty striken population in the country and initiate suitable action for rapid transformation of the socio-economic condition of this State.

One of the factors which we understand to have been causing great impediment in our overall progress is the paucity of energy. This needs to be looked into with a view to bring radical change in the situation. Otherwise, many of the benefits for the rural poor, as provided in this Budget, will be difficult to achieve. For example, the "Kutir Jyoti" scheme will be nonexistent if power is not available. There will be electric bulbs hanging in 5 lakh rural dwellings, but may be without light in them.

For rural sector, therefore, we must concentrate on generating electricity from non-conventional sources which are available in abundance in most parts of rural India. such as tidal wave for coastal India, wind mill energy, solar energy, biogas and so on. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very vital subject of National Budget and its implications for our people as a whole.

Sir, as the House is aware, the Economic Survey for 1987-88 was presented to 'Parliament as a prelude, so to speak, to the Budget, on February 26. The country-wide traumatic drought last year has aggravated the situation, widening and deepening the nation's concern. Neither our party nor our Government ignores the stark reality of our contemporary economic or political life in this country. The Economic Survey Estimates that the grain production during 1987-88 will be no more than 139—134 million tonnes, denoting a drastic fall-off from the earlier highs of more than 150 million tonnes achieved in 1985-86 and even from the far lower figure of 144 million tonnes reached in 1986-87. Similarly, other non-food crops such as oilseeds and cotton are also estimated to have suffered substantial losses. This is the overwhelming economic background in which the regular Budget of 1988-89 was presented to Parliament by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari.

Sir, firstly let me say that through the climatic outburst, the Indian economy—its agriculture and industry—though under duress is posed for a fresh take off to offset the threat of recession and double-digit inflation. The Budget not only redeems our Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's promises to the country's farmers but will decidedly help boost industrial production too. Indeed, the Budget has been generally hailed as "people-oriented" and

[Shri Santosh Bagrodia]

"development-oriented" by all sectoral interest of our country. The trade and industry particularly has welcomed the Budget proposals as very constructive, innovative and bold. Secondly, Sir, the emphasis on investment, saving, agriculture and exports will have significant skinoff effects on the economy. The Budget will also have significant income generation effect which will help boost demand and hence industrial production. Likewise, Sir, the Union Budget, because of its 'farm bias' should help generate greater purchasing power in the hands of the rural population. Our concern for the rural as well as for the urban poor is too transparent to be missed. Thirdly, the budgetary deficit of Rs. 7,474 crores is quite a modest figure as it constitutes nearly 9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1988-89. Therefore there will be no real threat of inflation.

Sir, here, I would like to mention a few specific measures of direct benefit to the farmers and the rural poor. The first one is that small and marginal farmers are to be provided loan by HUDCO at only 7 per cent interest payable in 22 years. (2) To begin with, Nirman Kendras in 100 districts are going to be established to provide know-how in low cost housing. (3) A Kutir Jyoti scheme is being launched to provide electricity connections to five lakhs rural dwellings. (4) Another programme called 'Jaldhara' is being initiated for leasing pumpsets to marginal farmers. (5) A free fire insurance scheme for huts and rural dwelling is being organised. (6) Fertilizer prices are being reduced by 7.5 per cent, *i.e.* Rs. 8.50 per bag. (7) An exemption from excise duty for machinery used in agriculture, horticulture, poultry and bee-keeping is being granted. (8) A complete exemption from excise duty for footwear and consumer electronics manufactured in rural cooperatives and Khadi and village industries is also being given. (9) A project for 1 million wells under NREP and RLEGP are on the anvil.

Sir, to encourage technological upgradation, the custom duty on essential raw materials for capital goods has been reduced by a substantial margin. In respect of textiles, the regime of relief covers man-made fibre yarn and textile machinery. The proposed concessions in the Budget for the electronic and computer industry specially, will quicken the pace of office automation, not only bringing in work-efficiency but also cutting into the casts. The desk-top computers, now being cheaper, will hasten the process of computerisation of banking services, rail and airline bookings, besides giving a filip to the electronic computer and telecommunication industries.

Here, again, Sir, the Government has taken a few forward-looking steps in ameliorating the condition of our people in their own households. Excise duty is reduced on cement, clocks, stainless steel utensils, elctric bulbs, janata cloth, tea, coffee, vanaspati and so on. It looks that excise duty has been reduced on every item being used by all our households, by everybody, either by children or by ladies or by men. Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I dwell a bit upon the criticism levelled against the budget by some of our economists and intellectuals.

Let me make myself very clear that is far from my intention either to criticise the criticism as such or to condemn the critics

themselves. What I find distressing, however, is a discernible undercurrent of painting everything the Government does or does not do in shades of dark colour. There seems an inherent tendency on the part of the critics to bludgeon the Government for everything regardless of merits or demerits. This is what may be called an intellectual negativism. Sir, nobody is denying them their right to their criticise. In fact, we welcome that, but these criticisms must be honest, and while criticising they should point out the alternatives that may remain open or that they propose. in the absence of this, the criticism lack constructive content, become sterile and ultimately cannot but lead to endless debates of futility.

Firstly, we would like to comment on one jurists's recent speech in which he accused the Government of breach of faith. In all humility, let it be said, that this phrase, breach of faith, may have a very special relevance in the sphere of jurisprudence, but when it is applied *vis-a-vis* the Government, it has a far deeper connotation, transcending all spheres. Why does he say that? Simplistic as it may seem, one is not so sure if he has already arrived. at a definitive conclusion that it is so. Be that as it may, we would like to point out that a mixed, developing economy such as ours does not move in a stereotyped straightjacket fashion. Therefore, to assume that there would be no variation—backward or forward turns—in axstructure would tanta mount to saddling the economy in inflexibility. This would be neither conceptually correct nor fiscally appropriate. Also, as the economy is constantly evolving to a newer graph of growth there cannot be any finality—in the absolute sense—in any of the laws and bye-laws that the Government enacts at any given moment. Rules cannot be established *a priori* for very new situation to come. Rules are, in essence, response to the exigencies of varied situations. Government however, acts in good faith in each case. If the situation changes, and it does surely, the rules must undergo change too. So, I do not think there can be any question of so called breach of faith. This is like letting one's emotions free play.

He accuses the Government of presenting not only this budget but all the previous budget since independence with the same brush of what he calls "lack of economic wisdom." He is the same person, who has been always praising the earlier budgets. The learned jurist, however, is critical of the continuance of the drought surcharge. He says the increase in relief for dividend income would be Rs. 1000 for those who already had money in national deposit schemes, and not Rs. 3,000 as the Government claims. How he calculates such a figure, one does not know, and if he does, we are not enlightener about it.

Some consider the excise relief on cement, a critical consumer item, a "feeble joke," maintaining the relief to be marginal. Even if we accept that it is so, how does one say so conclusively what would be its cumulative effect on the economy in the long run? Could it not turn out to be beneficial on the whole process of construction activities? However the most disturbing feature of this year's budget, some say, is the national indebtedness, which presumably means money owed by the Government for schemes like provident fund and small scale savings schemes as well as the national debt. It is pointed

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out how, with a national indebtedness of Rs. 224,000 crores, the interest that the Government would have to pay in the coming financial year would total to Rs. 14,100 crores, the single largest item of non-Plan expenditure, higher than the defence allocation of Rs. 13,000 crores.

More than half the fresh borrowings in the coming year would go simply to pay interest, which incidentally gives you the size of the problem. This is what is generally known as the debt trap. Here, of course, the members of the treasury benches, unhesitatingly, share the concern of everybody in the House and in the country towards this intractable problem. We too consider it a grave matter in as much as the cost of debt-servicing is increasing with every passing year. Needless to say, the Government is fully alive to the compelling nature of problem and is indeed deeply cognisant about its disastrous consequences on the economy. In fact the Reserve Bank of India, recently, has warned of the grim prospects of the debt trap. It is also instructive to recall the instances of inflation that such a debt trap had led post-World War-I Germany, and more recently in countries like Brazil and Israel. And that is why the Reserve Bank, the Finance Ministry and the Government as a whole are taking all possible measures to contain inflation, and to revive the capital market and to pump into agriculture enough inputs to give the economy a big push. We have no intention whatsoever to mortage interests of the country to any blind or disruptive forces, either economic or political.

True, there is a lot of wasteful expenditure not only in the Government but also outside it in the private sector, in developmental projects and in non-productive, non Plan expenditure. But to dump everybody's extravagance or failure on the lap of the Government is neither fair nor proper. And to say that 'poverty eradication scheme have beocme a lucrative industry giving the highest returns to those promoting them' is hurling nothing but abuse. It is also streching the imagination a bit too far.

The real test of a Budget is how far it can tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment. So many special measures are being taken to alleviate the distress in the rural sector.

Hon. Mr. Vice Chairman, now I come to the question of balance of payment position. Like our critics, we too are deeply concerned at the balance of trade gap, which has been between Rs. 7000 and Rs. 8000 crores annually for the last three years. But it is simply not that our exports are not increasing. What is more relevant, however, is this. It is not increasing at a commensurate rate needed by the demands of the economy. The result is a sluggish performance. Also, the world economy by what it is with high tariffs, protective walls, depressive markets, widespread competitions, declining purchasing power with all these, it is not so very easy to make a determined and strong foray into the world market. The market condition is not healthy, is halting, even at times bullish. And the laws at both ends of the economy—are not always helpful. After all no economy in the world can be totally immuney to such influences.

Still the beneficial effects on the Indian economy is perepheral. It is not as substantive, they might imagine. Despite all odds, however, our exporters have not done very badly in the recent past. Their performances have much improved.

Honourable Sir, summing up I would like to say that some of our critics have described the Budget 1988-89 as 'soft'. Others have called

it as 'populist'. Whatever way one chooses to characterise it, the fact remains that it is a development oriented Budget. The fiscal strategy of the Government has been to boost production, both in agriculture and industry, and to pump life into our economy. And in this uplifting task, we invite all sections of our society including our critics to join hands in the exciting work of national economic resurgence.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, at the very outset I wish to congratulate our Finance Minister for presenting a very balanced, very thought-out and very well-planned Budget which has been hailed by almost all sections of the society for one reason or the other. It is no doubt a people-oriented Budget and growth' oriented which is entirely in consonance with the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan namely, food, work and productivity. Sir, the beauty of the Budget and the ignenuity of the Finance Minister lie in the fact that although outlays for development purposes have been augmented and numerous concessions have been allowed in respect of various items of daily use by men, women and children the dose of taxation is not heavy and its impact on the common man will be almost negligible.

The Budget proposals aim at benefiting the rural poor, generating more employment, specially in the rural sector, where about 75 per cent of our population lives and promoting village and small scale industries. That is why Sir, the 'Patriot' has called it a 'people-oriented' Budget the 'Hindustan Times' found it a Jai Kisan Budget the Financial Express has welcomed it as a 'farmer oriented Budget' and the 'Hindu' has hailed it as sound exercise under the circumstaances. Even the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and associated chambers of Commerce have welcomed it as a growth oriented Budget. More over it is a fact in view of the drought conditions prevailing in many parts of the country for the last few years it had become necessary for the Government to boost production and to revitalise the agricultural economy without which industrial growth cannot be ensured. If the farmers do not have the purchasing power, industrial growth cannot be maintained either.

Therefore, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is fully alive to the actual requirements of the people of the country and has taken due care of the farmers and the rural sector without putting any additional burden on the industrial sector. The reduction in the rate of interest on crop loan between 1 and 25 per cent arrangement of additional credit of Rs. 3,000 crores for agriculture by the public sector banks, discount of 7.5 per cent over notified prices of fertilisers for the next Kharif and Rabi sowings,, lowering of the prices and free import of selected pesticides and supply of pumpsets to marginal farmers in drought prone areas on nominal rentals under the new scheme of *JALDHARA* are some of the new measures which will go a long way in increasing our agricultural production and in helping our farmers. In the same way, the creation of the National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund for providing drought relief to farmers and allocation of 15 to 20 villages to each branch of rural banks will definitely help the farmers in getting the required credit.

The Budget takes special care of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people by providing for the setting up of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation which will evolve scheme for generating employment and providing credit to Scheduled Tribes people The new scheme of *KUTIRJYOTI* will bring light of the homes of our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe brethern. In 1988-89, as many as five lakh of these people will have electric light for the first time. So much for the farmers and the rural sector.

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As regards salaried class or those belonging to fixed-income groups, they will also be benefited by this Budget. The rate of standard deduction is being raised from 30 to 33.3 per cent or from Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 and it is going to benefit, as has been mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister as many as one million tax-payers in the country, Additional exemption of Rs. 3000 on incomes from dividends will also help lakhs and lakhs of people. Sir, it is no mean achievement that under the IRD Programme as many as 254 lakh families have been assisted so far out of whom 40 per cent are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Target for employment generation is to be exceeded in the current year. In 1986-87 also the target of 5115 lakh mandays was exceeded to the tune of 7006 lakh mandays. Under rural water supply and sanitation programme out of 1.62 lakh problem villages one lakh villages have already been covered in the first three years and in 1988-89, 32698 more villages are going to be covered and 18500 partially covered villages will also be covered fully.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): With the permission of the House, I will request Shri Nirmal Chatterjee to occupy the Chair.

[**The Vice Chairman (Shri Nirmal Chatterjee** in the Chair].

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I wish I had an opportunity to speak when you are in the Chair.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: As regards annual Plan for 1988-89, agriculture, anti poverty programmes and telecommunications get the top priority. Increase in agriculture and anti poverty programmes will be to the tune of 40 per cent., in telecommunications 44 per cent., increase in energy sector will be 32 per cent., increase in transport sector will be 27 per cent. and in the overall Plan allocation for infrastructure the proposed increase is 25 per cent.

Some of our friends on the other side always complain that adequate resources are not being extended to the States and Union territories. In this connection I would like to mention that as per the revised estimate for the current year, net 'resources', transferred to States and Union territories stand at Rs. 24,870 crores. But as regards the budget estimate for the next year Rs. 26348 crores are proposed to be transferred to States and Union territories, that means, it is an increase of 5.9 per cent over the revised estimate and 13.4 per cent over the budget estimate for the current year.

Sir, as regards the percentage of increase over the revised estimate for 1987-88, in defence the increase is 8.33 per cent, in major subsidies the increase is going to be 19 per cent., in social services including education and health etc. it is proposed to be 9.4 per cent.

Now, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the facts when you compare the implementation of the annual progress under the Sixth Plan and annual progress under the Seventh Plan, you will find a large difference. In the first year of the Sixth Plan the progress was 13 per cent whereas in the first year of the Seventh Plan it was 20 per cent. Similarly, in the second year it was 15 per cent and 21 per cent; in the third year it was 16 per cent and 22 per cent and in the fourth year, that is the next year, whereas in the Sixth Plan the progress was 20 per cent, we will be achieving a progress of 23 per cent in the Seventh Plan. It means, in the final year only 14 per cent of the Plan work will have to be done. It means in the Seventh Plan period we have better implementation and better achievements.

As regards Central Plan outlays by Ministries and Departments, I find that in Agriculture, as regards Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the current year there is an upward variation of 7%. In Agriculture Research and Education, there is no variation, in Rural Development it is 4.5%, but in Health, Education, Civil Aviation, Information and Broadcasting and Surface Transport, there is a shortfall. For example, in Health there is a shortfall of 6.8%, in Education of 10.87%, in Civil Aviation of 10.1% and in Surface Transport of as much 13%. As regards these shortfalls, the factors responsible for the shortfall should be looked into thoroughly and impediments removed.

The total expenditure of the Government in 1988-89 is up by 11%. Out of this about two-thirds is going to be consumed by increase in interest payments subsidies and expenditure on defence only. Due to this increase in non-Plan expenditure additional mobilisation of resources has become necessary. That is why about Rs. 2500 crores were raised by the Government before the Budget through hikes in certain administered prices, railway fares and freight rates and also in postal tariff. Now the additional taxation will yield Rs. 615 crores. Although the gross impact of crores—but it is less than the deficit yet taking into account the numerous concessions granted by the Government to the tune of Rs. 920 crores, the net additional mobilisation will be Rs. 615 crores. No doubt, the common man is not going to feel the impact of this additional taxation.

As regards the deficit of Rs. 7484 crores, it is no doubt higher than the deficit in the current year—Rs. 6080 crores—but it is less than the deficit that was there in the year 1986-87, which was to the tune of Rs. 8261 crores. The deficit comes to about 9% and I think it is quite manageable. The only thing to be pointed out in this connection is that the total deficit envisaged in the Seventh Plan was of the order of Rs. 14000 crores, but during the four years we have already had so far, we are going to have a deficit of Rs. 26786 crores. It means that the deficit which was envisaged in the Seventh Plan is going to be more than doubled.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The Vice-Chairman is very liberal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE): I am not indulging in that kind of deficit.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Sir you are behaving like a good Vice-Chairman. Sir, the tax on the transfer of wealth by inheritance, as proposed in the new Budget, is no doubt a re-introduction of the Estate Duty in a way, which was abolished earlier. I know that this tax will fetch very little amount, but there is a possibility that because of this many people may be harassed unnecessarily. That is why I personally do not favour it because it is not going to bring us much but it may cause some harassment to the people.

Now I will take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that we find day in and day out that very many strikes are taking place in various parts of the country. These strikes 3.00 P.M. by workers and employees take place because of disparity in wages, in emoluments. Workers want more wages, more emoluments. Today, the DTC workers are on strike in Delhi. No doubt, the Government has been able to help the public by putting very many buses, private buses and other buses from other States. But the strike is tories strikes take place. As I said, banks, in Government offices, in factories strikes take place. As I said, the cause is the wage disparity. Every year I have suggested to the Government, and I take this Opportunity to reiterate my request that

[Shri P. N. Sukul]

there must be a national wage policy. So long as you do not have a national wage policy, you cannot dispense with these strikes and these direct actions by organised trade unions.

Moreover, Sir, in this connection I would also like to point out that being committed to socialism, we must not unleash avoidable victimisation, repression against these trade union workers who go or strike. We should not be vindictive. We should try to have a negotiated settlement. We should try to solve the problem amicably. That will reflect our faith in socialism. Since as I said, we are committed to socialism, we should do that.

No doubt, if a strike is for political reasons only, we should ignore it. There was a Bharat bandh in certain parts of the country. That was a bandh or strike which was politically motivated as certain State Governments were directly involved. They instigated and abetted the bandh. So, such political things, of course, have to be ignored, but not the strikes that take place for economic reasons, genuine reasons. Of course, Government must do justice with those workers.

Sir, there is no doubt that the exemption limit of Rs. 18,000 for income-tax has not been increased during the last three years. During all these last three years there has been annual inflation at the rate of about 10 per cent. It means 30 per cent reduction in the actual wages has been there if we take the case of the salaried class. How are you going to offset this impact, the impact of the lowering of the wages because of the inflation? So, I would like to request our Finance Minister that the exemption limit of Rs. 18,000 should also be raised because it has been there for the last three years, and during the last three years there has been inflation to the tune of 30 per cent collectively put together.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE): But there has been an enhancement in the standard deduction.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: That, I have already mentioned, Sir, before you came and took the Chair.

So, in view of this 30 per cent inflation, I suggest a 30 per cent increase in the exemption limit. Then it will come to Rs. 24,000. So, if not this time, I think, the Finance Minister may consider it next time, and he may like to have the exemption limit increased suitably.

Our revenue expenditure is increasing by more than Rs. 1,000 crores. In fact, as a matter of policy the revenue expenditure should not exceed the revenue income. There should absolutely be no borrowings to bridge the revenue deficit. Borrowings must be only for capital works, only for developmental purposes. If we have borrowings for bridging the revenue gap, then, there is going to be no end to it, and fiscal discipline cannot be enforced in the country. Our indebtedness stands at Rs. 2,24,000 crores, for which we pay annual interest to the tune of Rs. 14,000 crores. It is more than our entire Defence Budget. No doubt out of this Rs. 14,000 crores, almost Rs. 7,000 crores we get from the States because of lendings to the States from the Centre, but even then the indebtedness is very huge and at least it should not be allowed to increase, if efforts are not made to liquidate it.

Administered prices are increased to meet requirements of subsidies, but they add to the cost of the inputs. It is a vicious circle. If you increase subsidies, you increase administered prices. In my humble opinion administered prices should never be increased on account of inefficiency of the staff and workers and shortfalls caused thereby must not necessitate increase in administered prices. Administered prices must always be related to the cost of production.

As regards the postal hike that took place before the Budget, personally I feel that the rates of money orders should not have been increased, because even poor men who work in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta and remit their money to their homes will be hit. So, the rates of money orders should not have been increased, just as the fare of second class should not have been increased, in my humble opinion, because there is no third class to avoid the increase in second class and because the second class is the lowest class. So, the fare in the second class should not be increased.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE): Please conclude. You should be considerate to others also. There are three more hon. Members who have requested to speak on it.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: I am finishing in two minutes.

In Para 79 of the Budget Speech, Part A, our Finance Minister has made a mention of the Centrally-sponsored nationwide programme of integrated child development services. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the workers under this scheme, who are working in Tamil Nadu. Day before yesterday I was in Tamil Nadu. Some of these workers came to see me. It is a 100 per cent Centrally-sponsored scheme, but in Tamil Nadu, as per the Central Government orders the 'Anganwari' workers, who are SSLC, should get Rs. 250. That means the Government of India pays Rs. 250 to be paid to them. But they are paid at the rate of Rs. 195. The State Government misappropriates the money. The 'Anganwari' workers, who are non-SSLC and who should be paid Rs. 200 are being paid Rs. 145 Helpers and Ayas should be paid Rs. 90. but they are actually paid Rs. 60. So, this is gross injustice. The State Government has no business to deduct that amount that is paid by the Central Government. Since there is President's Rule there now, I expect that our Government will kindly ensure that whatever are the orders of the Government to pay to these workers under the Scheme, the payments should be made like that.

This morning only one of our friends mentioned about the disparities in the emoluments of the non-gazetted employees of the Tamil Nadu Government. Today two States are under President's rule—one is Punjab, another is Tamil Nadu.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE): Kindly give me a chance to preside over two speakers.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: This is my last point. With that I finish. In Punjab the State Government employees are getting almost what the Central Government employees are getting. But in Tamil Nadu there is a vast difference. There is a lot of dissatisfaction. In Tamil Nadu, a Government of India Peon gets Rs. 750 minimum of the scale and the State Government Peon gets Rs. 450, that is, Rs. 300 difference. An LDC of Government of India gets Rs. 950 and that of a State gets Rs. 610. A UDC of the Government of India gets Rs. 1200 and that of a State gets Rs. 705. A Head-Clerk or Superintendent of the Central Governments gets Rs. 1400 minimum and that of a State gets Rs. 905. These disparities should be removed. I do not think that under the President's rule, it can be removed. But at least during this period an assessment can be made, situation can be reviewed and the economic injustice that has been perpetrated for so long should be removed as early as possible.

With these words, I support the budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE): May I just mention? The Finance Minister will

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

speak at 3.30 P.M. There are two more speakers. Only 5 minutes for you.

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this budget has been described as a common man's budget. It has also been described as a balanced budget. Firstly, I congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing the scheme to provide pensions for the working journalists. This scheme is very good.

[The Vice-Chairman (Dr. Bapu Kaldate) in the Chair].

I hope that the Government will bring forward a Bill during the current session of the Parliament itself.

In this budget emphasis has been laid on a number of important points, difficulties and problems of the people in general particularly of those who live in slum areas. At present, if my information is correct, 20 lakh people in Bombay City live in slum areas and sleep on pavements. Before 1947, I think, their number was only 60,000 and now it has gone to 20 lakhs. I would request the Government to take adequate steps to improve the lot of those who live in the slums or sleep on the pavements. There are very good points in this budget relating to farmers, labourers, common man, working class to improve their socio-economic conditions. There is also relief for the agriculturists and *JALDHARA* scheme and KUTIRJYOTI scheme for the poor. There is also small industrial development bank scheme which is likely to improve the lot of the rural population. In this connection, my suggestion is that small industrial units should be established in the hill areas and backward areas so that rural poor are benefited.

I will mention two or three more points. In my own State the revenue from forests in 1947 was Rs. 40 lakhs. Today it has gone upto Rs. 60 crores. But on the one hand forests are giving us increased revenue and on the other forest denudation is growing. These Government contractors cut forests and reduce these into plains. According to the reports, one-third area of the country should be under forests but it is only 15 per cent. If denudation of forests continues, I fear, within 20 years we will find forests only in books and nowhere else. Then, Sir, there is shortage of energy in the country. We have so many hydel projects but adequate funds are not given with the result power is not being increased. We are short of power. In our State on the Chenab river, there are two hydel projects but it can give eight hydel projects. If at least two projects are constructed on the Chenab river, it would be better because the water of the Chenab river goes to Pakistan. Only this river can give us hydel power. This is my request that adequate funds should be given for this purpose. Thank you.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving this opportunity to speak on the Budget. Prof. Lakshmanna from my party has also shared the views of our party on this Budget. I would like to emphasise a few points. The hon. Finance Minister has spoken of Keynesian theory of economic regulation. If you want to stimulate growth of production, it would inevitably lead to inflation. The measures you take against inflation leads to faster stagnation of production and growth of unemployment. According to this theory, the economic growth rests on the doctrine of incompatability of slump in production and unemployment on the one hand and sharp increase of inflation on the other. The anti-recession measures result in higher and higher inflation affecting the purchasing power of the large masses of people, creating

more and more poverty. Poverty, therefore, is the main problem which this type of economy is forcing on our country. Sir, I am quoting a US-based economist, Ravi Batra:

> "Inflation will rise sharply in the next two or three years, "he says about India" and so will the foreign and domestic debt. Since the Central bank is under the control of the Government, they will respond by printing more money. This explosive growth of money supply will also be related in huge deficits and enormous spending which in turn will lead to even highehr inflation."

> "To compound internal economic disarray, India will also be affected by the economic depression worldwide."

At the same time, Mr. Ravi Batra, an economist from United States, is also convinced that India has all the talents and resources to enter into the Golden Age, despite her huge population. The major hurdle in the way is the "high concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. That is what prevents the new system from emerging." Asked about how the stranglehood of the few can be broken——something which has not happened for thousand years—Batra falls back more on faith than on facts. "A time will come when people will really get fed up and demand redistribution of wealth". So, does he see a revolution waiting on the Wings. He said, yes and at that time—after 1992—certain things will really be done. The breaking of the monopoly of the big trading and manufacturing houses will take place. As soon as that happens. India will expand so fast that it will be unbelievable. Sir, I am not quoting from Nirmal Ji. I am quoting US-based economist. Sir, another important point is that there is an euphoria that has been created about the performance of industry that there is more than 10 per cent growth according to the new index. A detailed examination of the first half of 1987 shows that only a few products accounting for less than a quarter of the entire industrial sector contributed more than 80 per cent of the rise while two-third of the industry was stagnating. What is witnessed is a phenomenon of increase in a limited number of industries. First among them are the electronic products, manufacture of electronic computers, control instruments. This grew to 291 per cent. So also other electronic products. The fastest growth is in the luxury consumption items like electronics, automobiles, certain established industries like drugs, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, fertilizer, etc. and other miscellaneous items. A lot of these are assembly industries with large import components sustained only in a large import bill. The new index, after the first half, has gone down to 4.6 per cent. I quote "The Economic Times" of January 22:

> "If we take both misreportings as well as the increasing import content into account, as much as about two-fifths of the 13.2 per cent increase in the index of industrial production in the first six-months of 1987 would appear to be spurious..... When this is further adjusted to take care of specific erratic factors, important for instance in the case of agro-based industries like sugar, the underlying growth-rate would turn out to be no higher perhaps than what has prevailed in the earlier years, and lower even than the target under the current plan.....The bulk of the industrial sector, notably the capital goods industries, has been immersed in a severe crisis or at the very least has been relatively stagnant;"

That is why having a glossy picture cannot make us understand the 1.5 lakh sick industries throwing millions and millions to the streets with unemployment, retrenchment, lock-outs

[Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy]

and lay-offs which are affecting our economic life.

About agriculture also, the same kind of pleadings have been made. Because of the administered prices, all the items that are manufactured in and are useful for agricultural sector have become costlier by 20 per cent. Now you are giving 7.5 per cent concession, excise rebate and all that. The worst thing is the growing centralisation of economy which is hitting the States adversely. Many Chief Ministers have dwelt on this point already. This is a very very serious matter. If you take housing, can you imagine that by having a National Housing Development Bank you can take care of the housing problem in the States? Can you imagine that you can take care of the grass-root level development of agriculture in the States? You are cutting into the resources of States by administered prices. You are also resorting to unilateral revisions of pay-scales, D.A. instalments, etc. When you are responsible for the price hike, the States will have to bear the brunt. Even in State projects, the costs are going up because of your acts. You are saying that you have increased marginally the ways and means advances. But there is nothing.

Lastly, the twin evils of black money and flow of capital outside this country are the results of the policies of this Government. Unless you take a very serious view of these things you will not achieve anything. The most important thing is the democratisation of economy, participation of workers in industry. Then there should be handing over of agro-based industries to farmers' co-operatives and handing over of trade in agricultural produce to farmers. You should also implement the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act with vigour so that all the persons who had given false declarations are caught and land distributed to the landless. Until and unless you break the monopoly of the big industrialists, you are not going to achieve anything. That is why our Budget is only an eye-wash. Like every other poor citizen of this country, I also reject this Budget. This is a capitalist Budget oriented only to the welfare of the upper echelons of the society, not meant to serve the interests of the peasant and the worker.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, thank you for permitting me to speak though at the fag end of the discussion. I shall try to confine myself to a few minutes. Yesterday evening, many of us who are present here had an opportunity, perhaps a slightly sad opportunity, to bid farewell to many of the honourable Members of this House and at that time many of us happened to discover another superb quality of our Finance Minister as a singer. While having dinner our honourable Finance Minister proved himself to be a very good singer. If I remember correctly as an ordinary music lover, the raga which he sang was *malkauns*. Unfortunately our illustrious world renowned musician, Pandit Ravi Shankar, is not present here; otherwise, he would have corrected me. The selection of that raga *malkauns* was appropriate there as we were, bidding farewell to many of our honourable colleagues But from the angle of the present state of affairs of our economy also the melancholy raga *malkauns* is very meaningful. I do not know whether the Finance Minister was selecting that raga from this angle also. I hope and I hope against hopes that the honourable Finance Minister would be in a position to sing the raga *amrithavarshini* also as the whole country is faced with a severe drought. Going by the trends that we have been discerning in the economic sphere as has been correctly mentioned by other speakers, the whole picture is not at all hopeful. It is fraught with dangers. I do not want to enumerate all that now. But I find a very dangerous tendency developing in our country which is against democratic traditions both in the polity and again in the economic management. Parliament has been

considered and Parliament should be the supreme authority to make legislation. Similarly each and every paisa to be levied on the people should be done after threadbare discussion in Parliament. But what is being done these days? So far as legislation is concerned, through ordinances backdoor legislation is being practised. Similarly in fiscal matters the importance of Budget is being corroded. Just before presentation of the Budget Government is taking recourse to various methods through which an economic attack is being perpetrated on the masses of the people so that when the actual Budget comes, the purpose of pickpocketing the people will be served through many other methods. This is totally undemocratic and, therefore, taking this opportunity I would like to oppose this practice. This is one part of the whole thing. The Government is increasingly taking recourse to hiking the administered prices and I am afraid that a situation might arise when even the very Budget would be introduced through an administrative order instead of the Budget being presented in Parliament. At this rate, through an administrative order the Budget may be presented, I am afraid. Therefore, I would like to warn against this tendency, this undemocratic tendency, in the field of economic management.

Secondly, many honourable Members have referred to the alarming situation arising out of the deficit. In the Seventh Plan document, it was envisaged that the total deficit should and could be kept around Rs. 14,000 crores and the honourable Members have already referred to where it actually stands today. But I would like to refer to what would be the overall deficit at the time of the completion of the Seventh Plan or the end of the Seventh Plan period. It will be, as per the most conservative estimates and according to the trends that we can discern, anywhere near Rs. 35,000 crores to Rs 40,000 crores. This is the situation now and in the Budget there is no signal or sign that this tendency is going to be contained. This is what I would like to say at the start.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALADATE): You skip many things.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Yes, Sir. This Budget has been generally proclaimed as a farmer-oriented Budget and many people claim that a greater allocation is there for agriculture. But if you go through certain figures, you will find that the revised outlay on agriculture in the year 1987-88 was Rs. 1,157 crores, and, compared to this, the so-called higher outlay for agriculture is not high at all and it is only Rs.. 1,078 crores for 1988-89. This is one part of the whole situation. It is actually less than what has been allocated in actual terms for the year 1987-88. Now comes another study bringing out the very very alarming situation in the sphere of agriculture. What is the average annual growth rate in Foodgrains production? A very detailed article has appeared in today's "Hindu" on the editorial page. While going through that and comparing the statistics with the other available statistics, I find that it has been correctly pointed out that there has been a steady decline in the growth rate in foodgrains production in our country since 1970. This has been there since 1970 and therefore, you cannot attribute this to be emerging drought situation in our country. In the years from 1970 to 1975, the annual growth rate in foodgrains production was 3.44 per cent, in the 1975-80 period, it was 3.11 per cent. in the 1980-1985 period it further declined to 2.84 per cent and, in the 1985-1990 period, it has been calculated as 2.2 per cent, which means that it is going to be far lower than the rate of growth of population. So, this is the situation and this is one part of the picture.

[Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy]

If you just try to find out the earnings of the farmers, you will see that again there is a decline there. I have just taken the figures for 1978-79 and for 1986-87. On the basis of the calculations including the overall increase due to inflation, in actual terms, the earnings of farmers in the 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 5,759 crores whereas, in the year 1986-87, the earnings of the farmers declined to Rs. 5,519 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Now, you have to conclude.

SHRI M. A. BABY: I have to conclude, I know, and I am just concluding. So from this observation of the agricultural sector, it has been amply proved that the situation in the agricultural sector is not at all promising and hopeful. And from this Budget one cannot have a hope that the situation that would be emerging will be better.

With these observations, I would like to oppose this Budget because the overall orientation of the Budget is still pro-monopoly and pro-landlord, and this Budget is not going to change the plight of the masses of people.

With these words, I conclude.

Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं कि आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट की प्रतिक्रियाओं से और विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से जो आलोचना आई, उससे भी यह साबित होता है कि यह बजट किसानों की तरफ एक झुकाव है और बजट सार्वजनिक हित में है । मैं गुरुदासदासजी को भी सुनता रहा, चतुरानन मिश्र जी को और विपक्ष के सभी सदस्यों को सुनता रहा, जिस तरह की कड़ी आलोचना करनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं की क्योंकि वे स्वयं समझते थे कि बजट का इस बार झुकाव गरीब, किसान, मजदूर की तरफ है और कुछ भी उन्होंने शिकायत नहीं की तो कम से कम वित्त मंत्री जी के समाजवादी लक्ष्य की मुक्त कंठ से तो प्रशंसा हो की । इस तरह से साबित होता है कि यह बजट समस्त दृष्टि से प्रगति की तरफ है मुकाबले पहले के । मैं यह कहने को तैयार हूं कि, प्रथम बार हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का, प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान गरीबों की तरफ गया है । प्रधान मंत्री जी की नई घोषणाएं भी हुई हैं, हैदराबाद में हुई, देश के कई हिस्सों में हुई . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह पहली बार हो रहा है।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : जितना अबकी बार हुआ है । इस बार किसानों की तरफ पहले से ज्यादा ध्यान गया है, यह तो मैं सिद्ध करने को तैयार हूं ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जनता पार्टी के समय ज्यादा इलाटमेंट किया था ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : उस समय चार रुपये मन गन्ना बिका था । गन्ना किसानों को जलाना पड़ा था । उस वक्त की चर्चा मत करो । जनता पार्टी के ढाई वर्ष की चर्चा, चूंकि मैं भुक्तभोगी हूं, बता सकता हूं, लेकिन उसको आज छेड़ने का वक्त नहीं है । वह सरकार इसलिए फेल हो गई क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक-नीति किसान विरोधी थी । चौधरी साहब को आपने सुना है, जब उन्होंने बोला--मेरी खाद पर भी दो गन्ना । मैं उन चर्चाओं को इस वक्त नहीं छेड़ना चाहता । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि किसान अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति डेढ़ फीसदी बढ़ा पाता था, बढ़ा पाता पिछले वर्षों में । इस बजट में कुछ किसान की तरफ प्रथम बार कदम बढ़े हैं । इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । साथ ही कुछ रियायतें खाद की शक्ल में और कुछ छूटों की शक्ल में की गई है । मैं तो वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह छूटे डायरेक्ट किसानों को मिलने लगें तो इससे उसक

लाभ ज्यादा होगा । इनडायरेक्ट जो बीच के बिचौलिए है, वाहे वे बैंक के लोग हों या खाद के कारखाने के लोग हों उनके द्वारा किसान को ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होता । इन कारखानों, खाद के कारखानों में बिजली की आपने छूट दी हुई है, अगर वह बिजली में छूट सीधे किसान को दे देते तो आज जो किसान 33 फीसदी या 30 फीसदी जमीन सिंचित करता है कुछ और ज्यादा सिंचित जमीन कर सकता है, अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सकता है । इसी तरह बिजली की दरों में भी सीधे किसान को छूट दें और डायरेक्ट किसान को बिजली बढ़ा दें तो इससे किसान को सीधी मदद होगी और फिर किसान किसी दूसरे के भरोसे रहने को तैयार नहीं है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी तरह खाद की छूट भी सीधे किसान को मिले । मुझे मालूम है, जो सबसिडी सरकार द्वारा दी गई है उसमें भी भेद है । मेरे गांव में एक सोसायटी है लोहारी नाम से, अब दो जिले बन गए हैं—बुलंदशहर और गाजियाबाद । तो जो सिकंदराबाद से बुलंदशहर के किसान आते है, वे तो 68/- रुपए की छूट पाते हैं, लेकिन जो दादरी से आते है, वे 34/- रुपए की छूट पाते हैं । इस तरह किसानों में एक ही सोसायटी में झगड़ा होता रहता है । ऐसी छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, जिनकी किसानों की प्रेक्टीकल शिकायतें है, उनको दूर करना चाहिए ।

अब मैं लगान की दर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । लगान की दर, चाहे यह राज्य-सरकारों का विषय है, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि लगान की छूट किसान को अधिक से अधिक दे दी जाये । वित्त मंत्री जी, आप भी जब मुख्य मंत्री थे, आपने सवा छह एकड़ लगान किसान का छोड़ा यू०पी० में । हरियाणा में तो शायद अब बिल्कुल ही लगान हटा दिया गया है, थोड़ा पहले भी हटाया गया । टैक्स जो किसान को देना पड़ता है क्योंकि इनडायरेक्ट और डायरेक्ट टैक्स का बोझ किसान पर सबसे ज्यादा है । महोदय, ये किसान को केवल उत्पादक समझ बैठे हैं कि यह पैदा करता है, लेकिन वह उपभोक्ता भी है, खरीददार भी है । महोदय, सबसे ज्यादा खरीददार किसान ही है । जितनी भी चीजें है, खर्चे की चीजें वह उसे ज्यादा भाव पर मिलती है और उसकी जो लागत है वह कम मिलती है । महोदय, अभी कृषि मूल्य आयोग, लागत मूल्य आयोग की कई बार घोषणा हुई है । मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस बारे में घोषणा करें कि बने कि नहीं ? मैं निवेदन करूं कि किसान की लागत और मेहनत के हिसाब से उसका मूल्य होना चाहिए । अगर ऐसा हो जाये तो यह सबसे बड़ा लाभ सीधे किसान को प्राप्त हो जाएगा । यदि इस बजट के द्वारा आप वह उसे दिला पाए तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विकल साहब की ताईद करता हूं ।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : महोदय, अभी कृषि के वैज्ञानिकों का ज्ञान भी किसान के दरवाजे तक नहीं पहुंचा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तेजी से पहुंचना चाहिए, उस तेजी से नहीं पहुंचा है मेरे पास भी कृषि मंत्रालय रहा है और वर्मा जी तो आजकल और भी कृषि पंडित हो रहे हैं । महोदय, यह सच्चाई है कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो कृषि के ऊपर रिसर्च हो रहा है, वह अभी अलमारियों में बन्द है । वह ज्ञान किसान और उसके खेत तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है । इसमें राज्य सरकारों और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की भी वे मदद ले सकते हैं और सारे देश के जो कृषि विशेषज्ञ हैं उनकी मदद लेकर किसान के खेत और दरवाजे तक अगर ये वैज्ञानिक तकनीक पहुंचा दें तो किसान को बहुत लाभ होगा । आज किसान तो उन्मुक्त हो उठा है, नयी तकनीक को वह सीखना चाहता है । हमारे यह जो कामचारी हैं, अधिकारी हैं या वैज्ञानिक है उनका दिल और दिमाग अभी तेजी से किसान की ओर नहीं मुड़ा है । मैं कई बार इस सभा में कह चुका हूं कि किसान के मर्म को वह अधिक समझ सकता है जो किसान के घर में पैदा

[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

हुआ है बजाय उस व्यक्ति के जिसका कभी खेती से वास्ता ही नहीं रहा । (समय की घंटी) महोदय, मुझे चार दिन के बाद सबसे बाद में समय दिया है । मैं चार दिन में पता नहीं कितना काम कर लेता ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते): मैं अगर यहां बैठा रहता तो चार दिन में बहुत समय देता ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विकल जी चार दिन अपने नम्बर के इंतजार में बैठे रहे ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : मैं तो सुनकर ज्ञानवर्धन करता हूं । मैं पक्ष-विपक्ष दोनों की राय सुनता रहता हूं इसलिए बैठे रहने की कोई बात नहीं है ।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि बैंकों की जो ऋण व्यवस्था है वह दोषपूर्ण है । पहले जो बैंक बोर्ड थे, वह तोड़ दिए गए और एक चेयरमैन को मालिक बना दिया गया है । तो जब वह अकेला मालिक होगा तो खराबी की आशंकाएं होना स्वाभाविक है । लिहाजा जो पहले बने थे उनको दोबारा बनाया जाए और बैंकों के ऋण सूद की दर में कमी की कुछ घोषणा हो ।

महोदय, एक दूसरी बात यह है कि सर्विसेज में जो अधिकारी लोग हैं उनकी वजह से काफी अड़चने है । यह सच्चाई है । सारे अधिकारी अच्छे नहीं है, ऐसा कहने को मै तैयार नही हूं । बहुत से लोग ऐसे भी है जो किसानों के दुख में शरीक होकर उसकी तकलीफों को दूर करना चाहते है । सरकारी अधिकारियों को किसान के साथ हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि किसान देश के लिए उपयोगी प्राणी है ।

महोदय, किसान का सबसे बड़ा दुख उसकी जमीन का अधिग्रहण है । उसमें कोई कानून नहीं है । किसान को नोटिस दिया जाता है । वह तो बे-पढ़ा-लिखा होता है । इस युग में भी ज्यादातर किसान बे-पढ़ा-लिखा है । उसको नोटिस दिया जाएगा लेकिन उसको पता ही नहीं होगा कि वह जमीन अधिग्रहण कर ली जाएगी । दूसरे उसकी जमीन का मुआवजा कम-से-कम दिया जाता है । मुआवजे की दरें बढ़ायी जाएं । और मुआवजा जमीन लेने से पहले दिया जाना चाहिए । मुझे मालूम है अनेक जगह खासकर दिल्ली और उसके आसपास मुआवजे के मामले मे किसान को बहुत परेशानी हुई है लेकिन मामला देखने वाले अफसरों की चांदी रहती है । ऐसी मैंने चन्दे की तरह से रिश्वत कभी नहीं देखी । अफसरों को जो मिलता है उस में आज कल उन को कोई सकोच नहीं रहा । इस तरह की किसानों की जो कठिनाइयां बढ़ रही हैं उन को दूर करें तो किसान इस देश को आगे बढाने में और इस देश की रक्षा करने में जनता की अगुवाई करते रहेंगे । मैं फिर वित्त मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि उन का यह एक कदम ऐसा है कि जो किसान की भलाई के लिये बढ़ा है और जो वायदे किये गये थे इस मे वह पूरे हो रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि बिचौलियों को हटाया जाये । बिजली, लगान और सिचाई की दरों में और डाइरेक्ट और इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सों में कमी की जाये और किसान को जो चीजे कमजोर बना सकती है उन की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये । आज देश की दो तिहाई आबादी खेती पर निर्भर करती है । उस की तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये तो राष्ट्र का निर्माण होगा, केवल किसान का ही नहीं होगा । इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और वित्त मंत्री जी के इस कदम की सराहना करता हूं जिस की सराहना प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष तौर पर पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी लोगों ने की है--जो कुछ मैं समझ पाया हूं उस के अनुसार और इस के लिये मैं विपक्ष का हृदय से आभार मानता हूं । आखिर डेमोक्रेसी पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों से हो चलती है । सरकार के सही कामों का समर्थन विपक्ष को करना चाहिए और विपक्ष के सुझावों को विचार करके सही बातों को सरकार को मानना चाहिए । यही

बातें है जिन पर डेमोक्रेसी जीवित रह सकती है । इस बात को देखने और सुनने का अवसर मुझे बजट भाषणों में मिला और इस लिये मैं विपक्ष के उन सदस्यों का जिन्होंने बजट का स्वागत किया है हृदय से आभार मानता हूं और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री घनश्याम सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप ने मुझे इस बजट पर अपने विचार रखने के लिये समय दिया इस का मैं हृदय से आभार मानता हूं । अभी कुछ दिन पहले राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कृषकों को अधिक स्वावलम्बी बनाने एवं ग्रामीण अंचलों में अधिक रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के बारे में कहा था । आदरणीय वित्त मंत्रीजी ने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के अनुरूप ही 1988–89 का जो बजट इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें किसानों के लिये एक लाभकारी बजट मानता हूं । आदरणीय तिवारी जी कांग्रेस एवं समाजवादी आंदोलनों से सम्बद्ध रहे हैं तथा उनसे तप कर निकले है । उन्हें गरीब की गरीबी और किसान की परेशानी और मजदूर की मेसनत का अनुभव है । वित्त मंत्री जी के स्वच्छ एवं समर्पित राजनैतिक जीवन समाजवाद के प्रति गहरी आस्था गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग के आर्थिक उत्थान के लिये उनका निरन्तर संघर्ष समाज के निचले वर्ग के लिये उनके दिल में पीड़ा किसान और गाव के लोगों के लिये उनका सुझाव बजट में प्रतिबिंबित होता है ।

अभी हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य बेबी जी कुछ बात कह रहे थे और उन्होंने यह भी उल्लेख किया कि कल रात तिवारी जी ने राज्य सभा से विदा होने वाले सदस्यो के सम्मान में जो भोज हो रहा था वहां एक राग मालकोस गाया था । उन्होंने बजट को भी राग मालकोस जैसा बनाया । हमारे बेबी जी 1954 की पैदाइश है और राग मालकोस 1942 के आंदोलन का है और जेल के अंदर का राग है । उसमें वह पीड़ा है जो आजादी के एक दीवाने के अंदर थी और एक नौजवान के अन्दर थी । वही असली समय था जिस समय जनता के कष्टों को आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जाना परखा था । आप 1954 में पैदा हुये थे । 1982 में उन के क्या अनुभव रहे इसकी जानकारी आपको नहीं हो सकती । 1954 में पैदा होने वाले व्यक्ति ने, जिसने उस समय की अवस्था को न देखा हो, उसका सही ज्ञान नहीं हो सकता । उस राग मे उस समय का सही चित्रण था, उस समय की ललक थी और वह आजादी के प्रति एक समर्पित राग था ।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने भयंकरतम सूखे के कारण उत्पन्न परिस्थिति, पड़ोस मे तनाव होने के कारण रक्षा व्यय के बढ़े होने के बावजूद भी बजट में नये कर नहीं लगाये हैं वरन् समाज के विभिन्न वर्गो विशेष रूप से कमजोर वर्गो के लोगों को इतने बड़े पैमाने पर रियायतें और छूट प्रदान की गयी हैं जितना पूर्व में कभी नहीं हुआ है । (व्यवधान) मै वर्मा जी को जानता हूं । जो कुछ चीजें इसमें हैं उन के लिये आप भी रोज मांग करते रहते है । वित्तमंत्री जी ने 7484 करोड़ रुपये घाटे का बजट अवश्य पेश किया है । इसी के साथ सीमा शुल्क, उत्पाद शुल्क तथा कुछ अन्य करों में बढ़ोतरी भी की है जिन का असर आम जनता पर नहीं पड़ता है । कुछ वृद्धि कर 1264.92 करोड़ रुपये जुटाये हैं तथा 719.23 करोड़ रु० की रियायतें देने की घोषणा की है जिनका अधिकांश जनता को सुखद अनुभव हुआ है ।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यह बजट गरीब हितकारी है, कामकाजी व्यक्तियो को लाभकारी है, मध्यम वर्ग को सुखद है तथा किसानों की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने वाला है । यह बजट सुनियोजित आर्थिक विकास का प्रतीक है । मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने सिंदूर काजल आदि का जिक्र किया कि इससे कुल कितने लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई गई है । मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट जिन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं पर रियायते देता है, उनको आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि क्या साबुनों पर दी गई रियायत साधारण व्यक्ति के लिये नहीं है ? क्या 60 वाट के बल्बों पर या उससे ऊपर के बल्बों पर प्रति बल्ब 50 नये पैसे की छूट

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह]

साधारण व्यक्ति को नहीं है ? क्या स्टेनलेस स्टील के वर्तनों पर छूट साधारण जनता के लिये नहीं है ?

श्रीमन्, विद्युत केतलियों, वाटर वायलरों, टोस्टर फ्राइंगपैन, बिजली के उपकरणों पर छूट मध्यम वर्ग के लिये भी है। घड़ी आज आवश्यकता की वस्तु हो गई है। गांव के 20 प्रतिशत मजदूर भी घड़ी का इस्तेमाल करने लगे हैं। घड़ी पर उत्पादन शुल्क को 15 से 5 प्रतिशत किया जाना क्या मध्यम वर्ग एवं कामकाजी व्यक्तियों के लिये रियायत नहीं है ?

श्रीमन्, खिलौनों पर जो छूट दी गई है, इसके बारे में मेरे विरोधी साथियों ने कहा है कि यह छूट गरीबों को नहीं है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि आज मध्यम वर्ग के बच्चों को इन खिलौनों की आवश्यकता होती है तथा उन्हीं को यह छूट दी गई है।

कांच के वर्तनों पर छूट भी स्वागत योग्य है। उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। सिंदूर, काजल, आलता और महावर गरीब से गरीब महिलाओं के सौंदर्य का साधन है तथा इसे शुभकारक सौंदर्य प्रसाधन समझा जाता है। इन पर छूट की घोषणा बताती है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को ग्रामीण अंचल की आवश्यकताओं का कितना ज्ञान है। तथा वह गरीब की आवश्यकता की प्रत्येक वस्तु पर नजर रखे हुये हैं। यह छोटी रियायत देकर उन्होंने महिलाओं का सम्मान बढ़ाया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा किया है, इसका हमने स्वागत किया है।

श्री घन श्याम सिंह : श्रीमन्, हमारी विरोधी साथियों में विरोध करने की ही प्रवृत्ति है। उन्होंने किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये किये गये उपायों का जिक्र तो किया, परन्तु उन्हें काफी बताया है, उन्होंने इनको समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि ये कुछ कम हैं, वे किसानों के लिए अधिक मांग करते तो हम समझ सकते, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि उनको राहत दी ही नहीं गई है या मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ दिया गया है, उसको तो स्वीकार करना चाहिए। अगर वे ऐसा करते तो मैं समझता कि वे किसानों के हमदर्द हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह तो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा है।

श्री घन श्याम सिंह : कुछ तो राम अवधेश सिंह जी ने माना कि जीरा है, यह तो मान लिया नहीं तो हम सब जानते हैं कि वे कितना यहां पर मानते हैं.... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमन्, फसलों के लिए जो ऋण दिए जा रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर ब्याज की दर जो पहले साढ़े 12 प्रतिशत थी, वह अब घटाकर 10 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। क्या यह राहत किसानों के लिए नहीं है कि 7,500 रु० से 15,000 रु० तक उन्होंने ब्याज दर 14 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 11 प्रतिशत कर दी है ? क्या आप यह नहीं मानते हैं कि गांव का किसान कर्जा लेकर अपना खर्चा चलाता है ? क्योंकि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी नहीं है ? मैं समझता हूं यह सीधा फायदा किसान को दिया गया है जिसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। (समय की घंटी)

श्रीमन्, मेरी स्थिति भी विकल जी से कम नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालिदास) : आपकी स्थिति तो यह है कि शायद यह आपका आखिरी भाषण होगा।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : इसीलिए इन पर कृपा कर दीजिएगा।

श्री घन श्याम सिंह: श्रीमन्, सरकारी क्षेत्रों के बैंकों को कुल ऋणों का 17 प्रतिशत कृषि के लिए दिए जाने से 3000 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त राशि किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी बचनबद्ध है जो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का किसानों के प्रति लगाव परिलक्षित करता है।

श्रीमन्, जलधारा नामक नई स्कीम की घोषणा भी स्वागत योग्य है जिससे सूखा पड़े रहने वाले क्षेत्रों के सीमान्त किसानों को पड़े प्रभारी के आधार पर पम्प सैट उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे जिससे उन्हें पानी उपलब्ध कराया जा सकेगा । जो योजना आपने बनाई है, उसका किसानों ने स्वागत किया है । इससे उनको लाभ पहुंचेगा ।

इसके साथ ही कीटनाशक दवाओं के शुल्क को कम और उदार बनाकर वित्त मंत्री जी ने किसानों का सहारा की है । खाद की कीमतों में जो छूट दी गई है, उससे किसानों को राहत मिली है। हमारे विरोधी दलों का कहना है कि यह छूट इसलिए दी गई है कि खाद बिक नहीं रही है। मैं कहता हूं कि इस छूट के देने से किसान ज्यादा खाद खरीद कर अपने खेतों में डाल सकेंगे और उससे पैदावार भी बढ़ सकेगी । मैं विरोधी दलों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या खाद की कीमतें कम करने की किसान की मांग नहीं थी ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह किसानों की भलाई के लिए ही किया गया है ?

[illegible]

श्रीमन्, ग्रामीण ब्लाक पंपों पर छूट देकर किसानों को सेल्फ सफिशियेंट बनाने की कोशिश की गई है । 80,000 बैंकों का सेवा क्षेत्र फैलाकर उनको 15-20 गांवों की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है जो कि किसानों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि इससे भी काफी लाभ किसानों को होने की संभावना है । हां, एक बात आदरणीय वर्मा जी ने कही उसी बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं । हमारे सम्माननीय विकल जी किसान नेता हैं और मैं किसान का बेटा हूं । विकल जी ने एक बात कही कि गांव के लोग बे-पढ़े लिखे हैं । मैं इसके उलट कहना चाहता हूं कि गांव के किसान का बेटा अब पढ़-लिख गया है । वह अब अपनी खेती की कीमत लगाने लगा है । कीमत आंकने लगा है खेती की पैदावार से । आप समर्थन मूल्य अवश्य देते हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप समर्थन मूल्य नहीं देते लेकिन क्योंकि किसान के बेटे ने हिसाब लगाना शुरू कर दिया है इसलिए आप समर्थन मूल्य के बजाय किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य देंगे तो आपके कृषक की तरक्की जो 10 साल में नहीं हुई वह तीन साल हो जाएगी । इसलिए आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन कर समर्थन मूल्य के बजाय लाभकारी मूल्य देने लगें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

आवास सुविधा ग्रामीण अंचल के लिए पहली बार बनाई है । 100 करोड़ की पूंजी ग्रामीण अंचल में आवास सुविधा के लिए रखी है । यह जो कदम उठाया गया है इससे ग्रामीण आवास की परेशानी दूर होगी ।

भूमि विकास बैंक का कार्यक्षेत्र बढ़ाया जा रहा है । उनसे ग्रामीण आवास के लिए ऋण दिलाने की जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है इससे ग्रामीण अंचल आवास व्यवस्था को सुधारने में मदद मिलेगी ।

700 रुपये की आमदनी वाले व्यक्तियों को 22 वर्षों में अदा करने हेतु 7 परसेंट ब्याज पर ऋण देने की योजना से लोगों को लाभ होगा, यह उनके लिए वरदान साबित होगा । वह एक छत अपने सिर पर लगा सकेंगे । इससे उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

"कुटीर ज्योति" नाम की नयी योजना शुरू की गयी है । आज के गांव की स्थिति आप भी जानते हैं, हम भी जानते हैं । उन बिचारे गरीबों के घर में पूरे गांव में बिजली लगी हुई है । बड़े लोग इसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं लेकिन गांव के गरीब से गरीब हरिजन, गिरिजन जो हैं उनकी झोपड़ी में बिजली की रोशनी अभी तक नहीं पहुंची है । सरकार ने एक कदम उठाया है 'कुटीर ज्योति' नाम से । इससे 1988-89 में पांच लाख परिवारों को लाभ मिलेगा । बिजली का एक प्वाइंट सरकारी खर्चे पर वह लगा सकेंगे अपने झोपड़ी में । वे लोग प्रगतिशील भारत की एक तस्वीर इस बिजली की रोशनी में देख सकेंगे । इस स्कीम का जितना भी स्वागत किया जाये वह थोड़ा है ।

[श्री धनश्याम सिंह]

सरकार ने प्रीमियम पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे भूमिहीन मजदूरों, दस्तकारों और अन्य निर्धन परिवारों को अग्नि से होने वाली क्षति के लिए बीमे की व्यवस्था की है। यह भी स्वागत योग्य है। इससे गांव के लोगों को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

हथकरघा कार्मिकों, रिक्शा चालकों आदि को रियायती बीमे की सुविधा के लिए 100 करोड़ की एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा निधि की स्थापना की है। यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इससे गरीब लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों मे मिट्टी का तेल व एल० पी० जी० गैस की कीमत ज्यादा होती थी जबकि नीचे के इलाकों में कम कीमत पर मिलती है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उन पहाड़ी इलाको का भी ख्याल रखा है जहां पर ये चीजें महंगी मिलती थी। एक समान दर पर लाकर एक सामाजिक व्यवस्था को ठीक करने की कोशिश की है। यह समाजवाद की ओर एक कदम है। इसका जितना भी स्वागत किया जाये थोड़ा है।

सीमेंट की कीमत कम करके भी लोगों को छूट दी गयी है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आई० आर० डी० पी० और एन० आर० ई० पी० का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है वह खराब चल रहा है, भ्रष्टाचार इसमें है, ऐसा कई सदस्यों ने कहा है। यह नही कहा जा सकता कि प्रोग्राम बहुत अच्छे चल रहे हैं लेकिन इस प्रोग्राम से ग्रामीण जनता को लाभ हुआ है। बहुत मे गरीब परिवारों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन इन प्रोग्रामों के चलान में थोड़ी कमियां हैं। इसमें मानीटरिंग की आवश्यकता है। इसमें सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि कृपया इसमें कोई ऐसा सुधार लायें जिससे इन कमियों को दूर किया जा सके और जो वास्तव में लाभ मिलना चाहिए वह मिलना रहे।

विरोधी भाइयों ने घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर ध्यान दिलाया है। इनकी आशंका है कि इससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी। यह सही है कि घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था से महंगाई बढ़ती है। लेकिन मैं अपने विरोधी दल के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूं कि रोज आप 'भारत बंद' 'दिल्ली बन्द' करते हैं, कभी हड़ताल कराते हैं। आप रोज कुछ न कुछ कराते हैं तो इससे क्या देश की आर्थिक हानि नहीं होती ? क्या इससे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर असर नहीं पड़ता ? जब तक एक तरफ आप इस बात को कहते हैं कि घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था को खत्म कीजिए, यह सब कान कीजिए, वह सब काम कीजिए तो मैं आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कृपया सहयोग दें।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : बंद क्यों होते हैं आपको पता है ?

श्री धनश्याम सिंह : मैं जानता हूं बंद इसलिए होते हैं कि कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह कम होती है। विरोधी दल के लोग कहते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ रही, है, इसलिए वेतन भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए लेकिन आपको इस बात का ख्याल होना चाहिए कि जब तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाती है तो चीजों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो जाती है। महंगाई और तनख्वाह में वृद्धि, ऐसा चक्र है जो चलता रहता है। भारत एक विकासशील देश है। यहां आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि महंगाई बढ़ेगी। यहां की अर्थ व्यवस्था में महंगाई होना लाजिमी है। मैं विरोधी दलों को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि उनके शासन काल में महंगाई कितनी बढ़ी थी। आपको अपने कारनामों को नहीं भूलना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में 29 प्रतिशत महंगाई बढ़ी थी जबकि गत वर्ष सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत महंगाई बढ़ी है।

4-00 P M

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने करों से बचने की रोकथाम के लिए भी उपाय किये हैं। शराब और जंगलात के ठेकेदार प्रत्येक वर्ष ठेके लेने के लिए नई-नई फर्में बना लेते हैं। इनकम टैक्स की चोरी न हो, इसके लिए आपको और भी कठोर कदम उठाने होंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता की मानसिकता की तरफ भी

ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । जनता की मानसिकता सिनेमा के दर्शकों की भांति होती है जब कोई अभिनेता किसी निर्दयी पुलिस अधिकारी को या किसी निर्दयी व्यक्ति को या खलनायक को पीटता है तो सिनेमा के दर्शक वाह-वाह करते है । इसी प्रकार से जब आप किसी बड़े धनपति के यहां छापे डालकर कर अपवंचना पकड़ते हैं तो देश के करोड़ों लोग, गरीब जनता, सिनेमा के दर्शक की भांति ताली बजाती है । इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि आपने छापे मारने का जो सिलसिला चला रखा है इसको आप जारी रखिये ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते) : आप काफी समय ले चुके हैं। अब आप समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री घनश्याम सिंह : श्रीमन्, अब मैं बजट के संबंध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा । सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लाभ में जो गिरावट आई है उसे रोक कर उसको लाभप्रद बनाया जाना चाहिए । हमारे जो सामाजिक संस्थान हैं, सार्वजनिक संस्थान है, उनमें हानि हो रही है । यह जरूरी है कि उनको लाभप्रद बनाया जाये । दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उद्योगों में उत्पाद शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क आदि के रूप में जो राहत आपने दी है उसे उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचाना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । उसके बारे में आपको प्रयास करना चाहिए और ऐसे प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे यह छूट उपभोक्ता तक पहुंच सके । आपको मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पाने के लिए खर्च पर नियंत्रण करना पड़ेगा और करों की चोरी पर कठोर निगरानी रखकर राजस्व में वृद्धि के लिए कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे । आयात को कम से कम करके तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे । कीमतों में वृद्धि रोकने के लिए पैनी निगाह रखने की आवश्यकता है और जब भी मूल्यों को नियंत्रण से बाहर जाते हुए पाया जाय उन पर सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रदेशों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए गाडगिल फार्मूले में बदलाव लाने की आवश्यकता है। आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर राज्यों को धन का आवंटन किया जाना चाहिए । क्षमता के आधार पर धन का आवंटन न करके आवश्यकता के आधार पर धन का आवंटन किया जाना चाहिए । जो गरीब प्रदेश है, पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, उनको लाभ मिलना चाहिए, उनका पिछड़ापन दूर किया जा सके ताकि वे भी महाराष्ट्र जैसे प्रदेशों के मुताबिक विकसित हो सकें ।

जहां तक आरक्षण की नीति का सवाल है, हरिजनों, गिरिजनों और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को आरक्षण किया जाना चाहिए, इसका मैं पक्षपाती हूं क्योंकि सदियों से उन लोगों का शोषण होता रहा है । लेकिन मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इनमें से जिन लोगों को आरक्षण की सुविधा प्राप्त हो चुकी है, जो परिवार इस आरक्षण की नीति का लाभ उठा चुके है उन परिवारों को इसका लाभ न देकर समाज में इन्हीं की श्रेणी के जो अन्य परिवार हैं, जिनको इस आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिला है, उनको इसका लाभ दिया जाना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो इसके अच्छे परिणाम निकलेंगे और जिन लोगों को इस आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिला है, उनको भी इसका लाभ प्राप्त होगा ।

अन्त में मैं अपने क्षेत्र के संबंध में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । अलीगढ़ में सन् 1976 में खैरमपुर प्रोजेक्ट का शिलान्यास श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने किया था । सन् 1986 में प्रदेश इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेन्ट कारपोरेशन में एरोमेटिक कम्प्लेक्स खैरनपुर में लगाने के लिए लेटर आफ इंटेन्ट दिया था । अब सन् 1988 आ गया है । मुझे 25 फरवरी को उद्योग मंत्री ने लिखा है कि वह लेटर आफ इंटेलेप्स हो गया है । अलीगढ़ के लोगों इस योजना से बहुत आशा थी, उत्तर प्र की जनता को इससे बड़ी आशा थी अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस योजना को, प्रोजेक्ट को, शीघ्र लागू किया जाए उस क्षेत्र की मांग पूरी हो जायेगी ।

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय तिवारी जी ने बजट की धारा को ग्रामों की ओर मोड़कर ऐतिहासिक कार्य किया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि राजीव जी के नेतृत्व में यह धारा निरंतर ग्रामों की ओर बढ़ती रहेगी जिससे सामान्य व्यक्ति की कठिनाइयां दूर होंगी तथा खुशहाली आयेगी तथा हम आर्थिक आजादी हासिल करके रहेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते) : श्री राम अवधेश सिंह, जो छूट उनको मिला है वह आपको नहीं है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि मुझे वह छूट नहीं मिलेगी क्योंकि वह उनका अंतिम भाषण था। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि मैं कम से कम अपनी बात कह दूं।

महोदय, जो बजट पेश हुआ है, जिस पर बहस चल रही है उसके संबंध में पक्ष और विपक्ष की ओर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई है। सरकारी पक्ष की ओर से कहा गया है कि ऐसा बजट कभी पेश नहीं किया गया। यह बात सही है कि एकदम इस बजट को देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि यह गांवों की ओर जा रहा है। लेकिन अन्तराल में जब इसकी व्याख्या की की जायेगी, इसका आपरेशन किया जायेगा तो आपका स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि इस बजट का स्वरूप विष रस भरा कनक घट है बाहर से सुनहरा लगता है लेकिन भीतर से उसमें विष भरा हुआ है। महोदय, किसी भी बजट की विशेषता यह होती है कि उस बजट का प्रभाव क्या होता है। अगर बजट का प्रभाव यह होता कि उससे जनता की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ती है तो हम कह सकते हैं कि बजट अच्छा है। लेकिन उस बजट की वजह से अगर जनता की क्रय शक्ति घटती है तो हम निश्चित तौर पर कह सकते हैं कि यह बजट अच्छा नहीं है, वह जन-विरोधी बजट है। इस बजट में कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं। जैसे 8.90 पैसे या यों कहिये 9 रुपये बोरी खाद में छूट स्वागत योग्य है। 2 प्रतिशत सूद दर में छूट भी स्वागत योग्य है। पम्प सेटों के उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट स्वागत योग्य है, लेकिन इसका अंजाम क्या होगा, इससे जनता की क्रय शक्ति पर कितना असर पड़ा यह देखने की चीज है। अगर किसी ने 15 हजार रुपया कर्जा लिया तो 300 रुपये की मामूली छूट या अगर 7 हजार रुपया लिया तो उस पर 2 प्रतिशत की छूट यानी 140 रुपया मामूली जनता को छूट मिली। यानी जनता की क्रय शक्ति पर 140 रुपये का असर पड़ा। लेकिन महोदय, जब आपने साढ़े दस फीसदी बढ़ा दिया, डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से तो इसका असर कंज्यूमर पर पड़ेगा। कंज्यूमर उसको देगा और उस पैसे के प्रसार से उस इन्फलेशन से एकोनामी को जो स्वरूप होगा तो वह 30 फीसदी तक एक साल के अन्दर हो जायेगा। महोदय, मैं चुनौती के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट साल के अन्त तक आते आते कम से कम मैं कह रहा हूं 20 प्रतिशत लेकिन यह 30 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए... (व्यवधान)...
मुझे बोलने दीजिये।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) : मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि मुझे एक कहानी सुनानी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हमें कहानी मत सुनाइये ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते) : एक मिनट। मैं आपका प्वाइंट सुन रहा हूं। माननीय सदस्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा रही हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तो नहीं है बल्कि यह प्वाइंट आफ डिस आर्डर है।

कुमारी सईदा खातून: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस विषय में मैं आपको एक कहानी सुनाती हूं। एक ब्राह्मण था उसकी हमेशा उल्टी बात करनी थी। एक

वह बोलता है कि गंगा नहाने नहीं चलोगी तो उस की स्त्री ने कहा कि नहाने चलेंगे। इस प्रकार नहाने के लिए वे गंगा के तट पर चले जाते है। ब्राह्मण की स्त्री नहाते नहाते गंगा में मझधार में चली गई और डूब गई। जब लोग उसकी लाश को ढूंढने लगे तो ब्राह्मण ने लोगों को बुला कर कहा कि जिस तरफ पानी बह रहा है उस तरफ मत ढूंढ उसके उल्टी तरफ ढूंढो क्योंकि वह हमेशा उल्टी बात किया करती थी। यह कहानी मैं आपका दम लिए बता रही हूं कि राम अवधेश जी अक्सर उल्टी बात किया करते है इसलिए बजट में भी यह उल्टा ही बोलेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते): अब आपकी कहानी खत्म हो गई इसकी शुरू कर देते हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: अब मैं आपकी कहानी को सीधा कर देता हूं। 7 हजार से 15 हजार की जो छूट इन्होंने रखी है ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15 हजार पर ढाई परसेंट की छूट है उसमें तीन सौ रुपये की सालाना छूट है लेकिन अगर वह किसान अन्य कारखानों द्वारा निर्मित सामान खरीदेगा जिसकी कीमत निश्चित रूप से इस वित्त वर्ष में बढ़ेगी क्योंकि स्टील का दाम इन्होंने 15% बढ़ाया है कोयले का दाम भी बढ़ाया है जो इसके अफेक्ट करेगा। श्रीमन्, आप जानते हैं कि जब की प्रोडक्ट्स का दाम बढ़ जाए तो दुनिया में कोई ताकत ऐसी नहीं है जो कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोक सकती है। लागत खर्च जब बढ़ जाएगा तेल पेरने वाली मशीन का दाम बढ़ेगा, साबुन बनाने वाली मशीन का दाम बढ़ेगा ट्रांसपोर्ट करने वाले ट्रक का दाम बढ़ेगा, ट्रैक्टरों का दाम बढ़ेगा, सारी मशीनरी का दाम बढ़ेगा और उस की संचालन शक्ति जो इनर्जी है उसकी कीमत बढ़ जाएगी तो मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में कोई माई का लाल पैदा नहीं हुआ जो बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोक सकता है, उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोक सकता है। तो कीमतें तो आपने बढ़ा दी दो कारणों से एक तो की-प्रोडक्ट्स के दामों को बढ़ा कर दूसरा 7484 करोड़ रुपये का डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया है जो आपके टोटल बजट का 10% है। पिछले साल आपने 5800 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया था जो आते आते करीब करीब 6400 करोड़ का वास्तव में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हुआ और अपने देखा कि पिछले अप्रैल और आज के मार्च के बीच में कितने प्रतिशत दाम बढ़े हैं रफ इस्टीमेट यह है कि कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत दाम सब चीजों के कंज्यूमर गुड्स के बढ़े हैं। एक ओर तो आपने 300 रुपये की राहत दी जिसको आप गिना रहे हैं कि हमने बड़ा भारी शेर मार दिया है हमने दो फीसदी सूद में छूट दे दी, 9 रुपये बोरी राहत दे दी। अगर किसान 10 बोरी खरीदता तो उसको 90 रुपये की फायदा होना है लेकिन जब वह कपड़ा खरीदेगा, साबुन, तेल, लोहा, आदि खरीदेगा उसकी बढ़ी हुई कीमत देने में कम से कम उसका डेढ़ हजार रुपया प्रति परिवार अधिक खर्च होगा (व्यवधान) जरा सुनिये। थोड़ी लज्जा रखनी चाहिये (व्यवधान) मेरी भी इच्छा थी तिवारी जी हम लोगों के पुराने साथी हैं समाजवादी बजट लाएंगे पूरा समाजवादी बजट लाएंगे लेकिन कांग्रेस में जाने के बाद आधे समाजवादी रह गये हैं और आधा बिल्कुल उधर को असर हो गया है। दो तीन मिनट में हमको दो तीन बातें कहने दीजिए।

महोदय, जब तक दाम बांधने की नीति यह सरकार नहीं चलाएगी कारखनिया और खेतिया सामानों के बीच में संतुलन कायम नहीं करेगी, लागत खर्च के आधार पर, तब तक यह क्रय शक्ति को नहीं बढ़ा सकती। दाम बांधना एक ऐसी कैंची है जैसे डा० लोहिया कहा करते थे कि इस कैंची से यह पूंजीवाद का पक्षी, मांस खाने वाले पक्षी जो गरुड़ की तरह सबका खून पीने वाला है यह दाम बांधो को काट देगा। क्योंकि दाम घटाओ यह डा० लोहिया नहीं कहते थे, वह कहते थे कि दाम बांधो। लागत खर्च के डेढ़े से अधिक किसी कारखनियां माल का दाम न हो और खेतिया सामान की कीमतें लागत खर्च से, जब फसल के समय जोड़ते है, उससे 20 फीसदी से ज्यादा अन्तर पर न हों। ऐसी बात तय करेंगे तो आपकी चीज

[श्री राम अवधेश सिंह]

ठीक बनेगी और आप किसानों तथा मजदूरों के पाकेट में कुछ पैसा डाल देंगे क्रय शक्ति बढ़ा देंगे और क्रय शक्ति जब तक आप नहीं बढ़ाते तब तक आप जितने भी नकलची काम करिये, सू. दो परसेंट कम कर दीजिये, खेती के बोरे पर 9, 10 या 20 रुपये कम कीजिए इन सबसे किसान की हालत मे सुधार होने वाला नहीं है ये सब नकली बातें है... (व्यवधान) दो तीन बातें एक मिनट में कह दूंगा ।

माननीय मंत्री जी मैं खासकर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं, सुनिये जरा । वर्षाकालीन सत्र में मैंने इस सदन में तीन बार प्रयास करके--एक बार स्पेशल मेंशन के द्वारा तथा दो बार अन्य विधाओं के जरिये--टाटा द्वारा केन्द्रीय कर की चोरी के बारे में सवाल उठाया था । एक खत भी लिखा था लेकिन उसके बारे मे हमको कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया । बिहार का स्टील जो टाटा में पैदा होता है उसको बेचने के क्रम में दो सौ करोड़ की कर चोरी है । इसमें करीब करीब सौ करोड़ रुपया बिहार के करों का मारा है और करीब करीब सौ करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय राजस्व का हड़प लिया है । इसके बारे में सरकार ने कोई काम नही किया है । यह वर्षाकालीन सत्र में मैंने उठाया था ।

फिर मैंने एक मामला उठाया था कि साहू जैन के मालिक अशोक कुमार जैन ने फेरा का वायोलेशन किया है । इसके बारे मे भी मैंने सदन में दो बार उठाया। स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिये भी उठाया कि इन्होंने लंदन से स्वीडन बैंक में टेलेक्स किया--इसकी कापी मैंने यहां सदन में रखी थी--कि इस तारीख को करीब-करीब सब मिलाकर 63 लाख रुपये के ट्रांसफर के लिए उन्होंने लिखा था । यह टेलेक्स यह बताता है कि उसका पैसा स्वीडिश बैंक में है और इसका हिसाब भारत सरकार के पास है कि नहीं ? इतने गम्भीर मामले पर भी आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से इन दो सवालों का जवाब जानना चाहूंगा और इसके अलावा दाम बांधने के बारे में भी जो मैंने कहा ।

एक और है महोदय, आपको याद होगा... (व्यवधान) 73-74 की बात है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदातें) : राम अवधेश जी जो बात आपने कही वह करनी चाहिए (व्यवधान) आपको 1986 तक आने में बहुत देर लगेगी ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह इस सदन की प्रापर्टी है । इस सदन में बिरला के खिलाफ जांच के लिए बहुत हल्ला हुआ था । जांच भी हुई लेकिन जांच की रिपोर्ट कहां गयी । कर चोरी के मामले में, बिरला के बारे में भारी घपले की बात थी । बिरला के बारे में सी० बी० आई० और अन्य जांच कमेटियों के पास मामले हैं। लेकिन वह फाइल भारत सरकार के किस मंत्रालय में गुम हो गयी या उसको दीमक खा गयी, पता नहीं है । मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दें कि जो कर चोरी का बिरला का मामला था जो भारी घपले की बात थी उसके बारे में क्या हुआ ? ...(व्यवधान) सी० बी० आई० का केस नम्बर 2... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदातें): राम अवधेश बाबू, अब मुझे कहना पड़ेगा.... आप देखिये, यह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह सी० बी० आई० का केस नं० 2, 1986--रांची अगेस्ट तपेश्वर सिंह, जो बिस्कोमान का है, दो करोड़ रुपये बटर आयल की चोरी का मामला है और उसकी जांच करके सी० बी० आई० ने रिपोर्ट दी है । उसके ऊपर भी अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नही हुई है और वह अभी एंटिसिपेट्री बेल पर हैं । क्या वह एंटिसिपेट्री बेल पर रहेंगे ? सरकार में इतना दम नही है कि जो सी० बी० आई० ने केस की जांच कर रिपोर्ट दी है और जो केस चलाने को कहा ....(व्यवधान) वह अभी एंटिसिपेट्री बेल पर हैं... (व्यवधान) वह कब तक

एंटिसिपेट्री बेल पर रहगे और सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कायवाही करेगी या नहीं। ....(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I am on a point of order.

Has the hon. Member given a notice that he would make allegations? Otherwise they should not go on record. It would go against persons who cannot defend themselves.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: This is an open CBI case. File is there. You deny it.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते) : यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : अच्छा, एक वाक्य तो कहने दीजिए।..(व्यवधान)

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): NO. NO.

मैं अब यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आप मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये। (व्यवधान) नहीं, नहीं आप बैठ जाइये। मेरा आपसे विनती है कि आप बैठ जाइये। (व्यवधान) This is very unfair.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : अच्छा धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते : ऐसे नहीं करना चाहिए।

This is unfair.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): This Budget is an index of the social, economic and political will of the State for the coming year 1988-89. It particularly concerns the financial aspect and also the social aspect.

Sir, I congratulate our Finance Minister. For the second time in the history of the country since Independence, this Budget has paid much more attention to the farmer class as a whole. It was during the First Five-Year Plan that sufficient allocations were made by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Uehruji. Thereafter the allocations for the rural areas were continuously declining up to the Sixth Five-Year Plan. I have got figure with me to support that point. But in the present Budget the hon. Finance Minister really, sincerely and honestly applied his mind to the rural people because he knew full well that 70 per cent of the population stays in the villages. That is the productive class on which industry and society lives. Therefore, I congratulate him for having given them all sorts of concessions right from utensils to house building, changing their roofs, lighting, water and everything.

Regarding agriculture also he has given much more attention, giving pumps, subsidies and all those things necessary in agriculture. I will summarise the general nature of the Budget in the later part of my speech, but I am very sorry and I am very much painful to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister a very serious fact which is confronting and which is ruining the fronting and which is running the farmers as a whole and which has given rise to a bogus elite, a usurping class in the society. It has given rise to inflation, blackmarketing and to making fabricated registered documents. That Act is the Urban Land Ceiling Act. If yoy look into the price of land for the last ten years, then, you will know how it has gone sky high. Every transaction that is done by these builders is a bogus transaction. Straightway they tell the people 40 per cent white and 60 per cent black. Are we encouraging these people? Are you going to save the farmer What do

[Shri S. N. Deshmukh]

the farmers get for their land? Just Rs. 5 per metre. Can you buy a piece of cloth which Rs. 5? You cannot buy. But you are forcing this legislation on the farmers for the last ten years. But you are conveniently sleeping over this matter in this financial Budget. I most humbly, respectfully and with all humility submit to our Finance Minister that he may kindly go into the merit and demerits of the Urban Land Ceiling Act which is applicable right from north to south and east to west. Hundreds of villages comprise the agglomeration areas. What is the result? You are ruining the agricultural class in thousands. For what purpose? For encouraging all those people whom you call elite, whom you want to urbanise and who is a non-productive class. But, Sir, the farmers class have got no lobby. The industrialists have got lobby. All other sections of the people have got lobby. They get Income Tax Act amended. They get Wealth Tax Act amended. They get any o ther Act amended. They get Estate Duty Act amended. But the poor farmres. अच्छा है, आखिर भला करेगा। क्या मालिक भला कर रहा है ? what is our Government doing? I tell you from my own experience. There is a farmer with four acres of land. The Urban Land Ceiling authority which is a competent authority—which is a statutory authority they said "Baba you will have to keep one acre of land out of four acres because three acres of land are surplus." These 3 acres of land has gone with the wind. The man came out of the office and asked me? दादा यह भी ले लो, हम इलाहाबाद चला जाता है। Why Allahabad? I do not know. अच्छा, वहां हम भी जायेंगे कुछ दिन के बाद आप भी हमारे साथ आइये । कोई बात नहीं ।

Therefore, I submit Sir, is it not the duty of this Government to protect the farmers class as a whole from this unjust and oppressive Act which is causing, which is ruining the farmers class? Sir, can the farmers hold indefinite litigations? Can the farmers' children be driven out of their farms and can they be to start either dhobi shop or the butcher shop? They can not start butcher shop because he is only given maximum Rs. 20000, maximum. He says "You hon. Members of Parliament are very fond of fashionable flats. How much you pay for the flats by way of pagri? I know you pay Rs. 1 lakh by way of pagri over and above the cost of the flat." Only yesterday I raised through speical mention the corruption of the Government officials. To what extent it rose? The Government officer was very keen for the admission of his daughter. He paid Rs. 1.25 lakhs as capitation fee. What does this show? Sir, when you can amend the Income Tax Act, when you can amend the Wealth Tax Act, when you can do so many things, why do you want to continue with this Urban Land Ceiling Act under which thousand of farmers are put to ground? I am coming to the special feature of the Budget. This has given rise to inflation. This has given rise to blackmarketing and so many other things. (*Time bell rings*) Please give me two minutes. I will give survey and you will also know about it. It is a deficit Budget of Rs. 7500 crores. New taxes to the extent of Rs. 4,000 crores are imposed during the year by increasing prices of petrol, steel, coal, railway fare and freights and post and telegraph rates. These are all concerned with the farmers.

उसके हल के लिये कोई कुछ पत्रा-वत्रा लगता है, देखो । हमको क्या तकलीफ है, हम जानते हैं, हम खुद चलाते हैं । In order to fill up this gap of deficit for the year 1988-89, new taxes would be required to be imposed. That is my conviction. In effect the impact would be on the poor people by the inflationary tendencies. In the

Seventh Five Year Plan, the total deficit was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 14,000 crores whereas during the first four years, the deficit has been to the extent of Rs. 21,000 crores with one more year still to go. This indicates that it is the urgent need, that is my point it urgent need to cut the lavish and wasteful expenditure immediately so as to avoid further taxation. I tell you from my own experience there are so many ceremonies, opening ceremony, bhumi poojan ceremony, district development council meeting ceremony and there are so many district officer present in these ceremonies. What are the expenditures? I have worked as a revenue patel during the British rule and I have made bandobast. I know what disciplne was there. Therefore I would request the hon. Finance Minister to cut this wasteful expenditure or issue directions to the officers concerned to avoid all these meetings, all these opening ceremonies, all these bhumi poojan ceremonies; which are in the real sense not correct. What are the results produced? There is no 'Janata Samparak'. It is 'wasteful samparak' .. *(Interruptions)*.. The original allocations for the Defence budget for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 12,512 crores. The Defence Budget would now show a saving of Rs. 512 crores after taking care of contingency expenditure on the keeping operation. Sir, it is a very surprising thing. When defence forces can save to the extent of Rs. 512 crores, what is the harm of you people who have so much of 'Janata Samparaka' to persuade the people to tell them. don't spend money on these ceremonies, don't call so many officers, don't give so many direction on the paper Certainly we can cut the expenditure if we mean it and if we have a motive. Otherwise, farmers, the poor people will pay for it. These ceremonies will go on for ever. That is the best example that the Defence Budget has given.. .. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Already you have taken two minutes.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: This shows that there is tremendous scope for further cut in the non-productive expenditure. It is necessary to have a serious examination of the checking of the textile and industrial sickness wherein huge amounts of money are eaten away by subsidy and locked up as non-recoverable loan. I will give a simple example. Suppose I am an industrialist. I start a factory for one crore of rupees. First straightway I get 15 per cent subsidy. I eat away Rs. 15 lakhs. Then I will purchase the goods and produce invoices over and underinvoiced, and eat way the second part of money. In the third phase, I start the factory and make it sick. See how public money goes. My submission is that a serious thought may be given to all these industrial sickness and subsidy. To arrest the price line, it is necessary that the Government takes conscious decisions to curb Government expenditure on motor vehicles, various unnecessary meetings, opening ceremonies and functions of minor nature in the country and abroad. With these, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): With this you support the Bill.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: Yes, I congratulate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Sir, how shall I thank, how shall I convey my hearty thanks to all those Members ...*(Interruptions)*.

कुमारी सईदा खातून : हिंदी में बोलिये ।

श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी : (महाराष्ट्र) : हिंदी में मत बोलिये हमको समझ नहीं आयेगा ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : कुलकर्णी जी, हिंदी भी आपको समझनी चाहिये ।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): No Sir, We are here. You go on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BABU KALDATE): Let him continue. Please do not disturb.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: How shall I convey my heartiest thanks to all the distinguished hon. Members who have spoken from both sides of the House on the Budget proposals for their very penetrating and analytical comments? May I assure you, Sir, and thorugh you, all the hon. Members that I have benefited enormously from their comments? In my budget speech towards the end I have mentioned, "In all humility, may I take this opportunity to request through you, Sir, all the hon. Members of Parliament to make this years debate on the Budget a participatory and constructive endeavour to evolve a nationally accepted strategy to achieve our goals?' I am thankful to all Members that they have responded to my humble appeal and tried to be participatory and constuctive while giving their valuable suggestions I have gone through the volume of paraphrased speeches. I have tried to be here as much as I could. My ditinguished colleagues were here all the time. And my dynamic colleague, Mr. Faleiro, had already responded to some points. I have tried to go through myself all the points that have been made by the hon. Members, personally. I will try, in the short time I have at my disposal, to mention, to try to touch upon all he points which I can deal with in this short time. This Budget has been described by my good friends from the Opposition in different types of vocabulary. I think this vocabulary was not used in the past for the past Budgets. I am thankful to them for using this vocabulary which is also rare in the anals of this House..

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): What is that?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: For example it is said it is an evangelist Budget, it is bewildering Budget, it is a melancholy Budget, It is a *malkaus* Budget, it is melancholy and malkaus Budget, it is a sugar-coated pill Budget it is a sugar-coated pill...

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu) They are all compliments to you.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: A chamelion Budget.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I think these are rare terms used for any Budget. Some said it is a Kajal-sindoor Budget. In all these, I think, there is a little sense of support hidden somewhere. Take, for example, the kajal-sindoor Budget. Sindoor is not just a tribute to the woman-hood of our country. Sindoor is a symbol of longevity of the husbands. Our valiant and devout woman do not apply indoor just for fun or make-up It is for the long life of their husbands...

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : इसका असर वाजपेयी जी पर क्या पड़ेगा ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Vajpayeeji suggested and he was good enough to support this. I am thankful to him...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: There is an offer from Vajpayeeji. Please find a bride for him. He told me..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, वह जल्दी मर जाएगी। उसको सिंदूर लगाने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी : मैं कैसे कहूं, निम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि आप राजी तो हो जायें। अगर आप राजी हो जायें तो फिर हम लोग जल्दी ही प्रयास करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते) : और सिंदूर जितना लम्बा होगा, उतनी उम्र तो बढ़ ही जायेगी।

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Please do not denigrate this term sindoor. It has an eternal importance. You might derogate Kajal but you

should not denigrate sindoor. It is so auspious it has great santity, for our womanhood. What happened was as I was going through this rumpus, this huge manual I found somewhere that this was taxed. This should not have been taxed at all. I just rummaged through the pages and I found somewhere that sindoor was taxed Now it is not a question of the quantity or the amount of tax yield that we get. In all humility I felt this item should not have been taxed at all. I did not view it from the point of view of tax yield. I in all humility felt that these two items kajal and sindoor, should not have been taxed at all. They are, of course, certainly a tribute to our womenhood and longevity of family life, longevity of all husbands. I am very grateful to my friend and old colleague with whom I had learnt a few lessons of socialism together Shri Gurupadaswamy. I am thankful to him for having mentioned that the Budget has traces of socialism. I would never claim but it certainly reflects the spirit and the direction which the Seventh Five Year Plan has taken towards socialism. It is a step forward. At least that much I can say. It is definitely a step forward in the socialist direction. How is it that I can claim this in all huminity? It is because first of all of the fact if you take the taxation measures, you will see that this Budget contains an element of progressivity, progression and a socialist orientation in the tax. action structure by introducing the Wealth Transfer Tax, for instance. You may not get much revenue. But it is social justice and I have mentioned in my Budget Speech that it is for social justice. The revenue may not be Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores. But it is definitely a progressive tar measures and it is directed at the higher levels of wealth earning community. Then the surcharge on Excise duty, the surcharge on income tax ,is only on the upper strata of the population So, the Excise surcharge, the Income tax surcharge etc. are only on the upper strata of the population Then we come to the luxury cars, Standard, the new luxury Fiat, Contersa and then the higher price bracket colour television sets. So, all through these Budget proposals, while mobilising resources, our aim has been on this section of the population which can afford to pay and which should pay to the national exchequer and then on reducing the taxes on those which are consumed by the lower middle class, by the farmers by the workers, by the common man. Throughout, you will see there has been an eflort a sincere eflort, with the blessings of all the Members of this House, I think to reflect their own wish while presenting this Budget and that is to reduce the cost of most of the items which are used by the common man, from soap and toilet; throughout the effort has been to bring down the costs. It would add to revenue because if you reduce the duties, then the demand goes up and when the demand goes up, production also goes up and by helping the small, industries, by giving a direction by hich these goods can be produced at the village level, at the small scale industry level by encouraging demand, we create more demand and by creating more demand, while lowering prices, we earn revenue because a larger amount of goods would now be produced by the people and, therefore, we also gain in revenues. Therefore my humble eflorts has been to provide with in the framework it is so difficult to tamper with the framework—within the limits and within the constraints of the given resources, and within that I have tried to move forward and that has been the wish of this House. I have gone through the earlier debates, the past debates also and this has been the wish of the House.

Much has been said by some economists and you know, we are proud of our economists and most of the economists have supported the Budget. But there are a few traditional economists....

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Mahrashtra): Yes,, traditional.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Palkhivala.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: who have, because we have mentioned agriculture, because we have mentioned the poor, because we have tried to do something for them, have said something. They want this Budget only to be traditional Budget. They are talking of huge taxes and because there are less taxes. they think that there is something wrong with the Budget. They are used to heavy taxation and,,, therefore they do not find it here. On the one hand it is said that Rs. 4,000 crores have already been mobilised. Then why complained? Then why complain and say that is not rationalising the Budget? They add this amount of Rs. 4,000 crores and say on the other hand, that we have already mobilised Rs. 4,000 crores as resources and so, we are not presenting a soft Budget. Then don't say that this is not a soft Budget. Let us be consistent. You add the whole thing add then say that it is not a soft Budget. But, if we have tried to rationalise things, then please bear with us and do not criticse. Do not criticise. Do not criticise just for the deficit financing that is there. Is it for the first time that deficit cits financing has been itroduced here in India? I am myself opposed to unmanageble deficit financing I very sincrely say that I am opposed to deficit financing when it is beyond limit. But what does history say? My good friend Mr. Gurupadaswamy very appropriately mentioned that we have been taught lessons of Gandhian Socialism or democratic socialism by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. Lohia, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and veterans of that kind. Together we have learnt. Of course I agree that Gladstone had a definition at that point of time. But we cannot have a Gladstonian budget as of now. We cannot have an Emersonian budget. We can have Narendra Deva budget or a Jawaharlal Nehru budget—a budget of that kind—as of now, because at the time of Gladstone we had different concept. We cannot have an Adam Smith budget. Now, since the advent of Keynes, what has happened is that throughout the world, in any country, even in Communist countries they have different types of budget. Now even the concept is changing—note the soft winds and revolutionary winds of Glasnost and Perestroika. In China we see new winds now blowing. Only the other day they told me—are you talking of multi-nationals?—that billions of dollars worth of investment by multinationals has also been done during these years. You go to China. And they said that the Chairman of the National Planning Commission told a multinational delegation: "Come to China, throughout the coastal area we are having export promotion zones, China will be a mighty power within the next ten years, we are bent on getting technology from anywhere, we are not weak, we can import from anybody; come, multinationals, invest, you cannot do any harm to us, we are not afraid of you; come, invest!" That is what China is now. For the first time, the Soviet Union is having joint ventures. Twenty-one joint ventures have been signed with western countries. They are also giving technology, and receiving technology. If we do not get new technology, we will be backward We cannot say that we will isolate ourselves and have a policy in which we keep ourselves to our genius The world will march past. It will go ahead. We will remain backward. All our neighbours, including Pakistan, are trying to do this. Should we remain backward? Who will answer this question? I am a humble man I canot do it alone. It is not just the Congress policy or our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi liberalising the economy. The whole nation and all the political parties have to think of it very seriously whether or not we should have a national consensus on a new technological orientation to the country, what should be our approach when China is progressing, and so on. You know four freedoms, four choi-

ces, that China has. A new wind is blowing. I say that we have sometimes to study outside the premises of this seminar; Let our parliamentary groups study what is happening in China, what is happening in Soviet Union and what is happening in the countries in our neighbourhood, how they are progressing, and what we are doing—not in a sense of rivalry, not in a sense of confrontation, not in a sense of good neighbourliness but in a sense of knowing how the world is going and what the world is doing and what we should do as a big nation, as a great nation. That is the question. That is what we have tried. This Budget is only the Seventh Five Year Plan budget and, therefore, the Seventh Five Year Plan objective has to be read along with the objective of this Budget. In all humility I may say that while we are formulating our proposals, we have to see that all these questions are properly answered. So the objective of this Budget is to create a climate for strategy of productivity, to provide the infrastructure and even incentives for a swift recovery in agriculture and sustaned growth thereafter, improve the quality of life in the village community, and extending systems of social security for the weaker sections of the society, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then there is housing especially for the rural poor and the village areas. Is this not what the hon. Members of this House have recommended? I may humbly claim that most of the suggestions I have made are anti-inflationary and production-oriented. Take agriculture. Somebody pointed out that we have yet to implement these recommendations. I have a long carear of 30 or 40 years with my friend, Shri Virendra Verma I have learnt so much from him regarding agriculture. He knows very well that whatever we have thought about agriculture are his views which we share together. I have tried to do all this in a modest way. I have not done some wonders or some miracles or *chamatkars*. I don't say that everything has been done. Take bringing down the cost of agriculture. When I met many of the Members of Parliament, they were good enough to tell me what they thought. They requested me to reduce the cost of agricultural inputs. Now steps have been taken to reduce the cost of agriculture by reducing the interest rate up to 2½ per cent. The Reserve Bank has now increased the limit by Rs. 3000 crores for agriculture. The interest rates have come down. Now this will not be a burden on the cooperatives. Let men assure the hon. Members that this will not be a burden on the cooperatives. The Reserve Bank will absorb this. This reduction in the interest rate will be absorbed by the Reserve Bank. It will not be burden on the cooperatives. The Reserve Bank will absorb it through the NABRAD.

Then again there was a consistent demand of the House that we should reduce the cost of fertilisers. Here we have not subsidised the industry or the factories. We have subsidised the farmer. Direct reduction should be there. Therefore, we have tried to implement the suggestion as it was contemplated within a subsidy limit. You might have seen that the subsidy has gone up this year to Rs. 3000 crores. The subsidy is going to increase to Rs. 3000 crores in 1988-89. We have tried to discuss it with the fertiliser industry. We should have a formula by which this increased subsidy, this discount, is absorbed in the increased subsidy that we have provided. We will discuss it with the fertiliser industry because we do not want to increase the subsidy. On the one hand, Rs. 3000 crores are given for fertilizers to the farmers and not to the factories. We have reduced the price itself. We have tried to get within the subsidy that has been budgeted. So, we have tried to reduce the cost of insecticides, pesticides and weedicides. Then we have tried to reduce the cost of all these implements which make a farmer figh drought, such as pumping sets and monoblock pump sets and submersible pump sets. We went through

[Shri Narafan Datt Tiwari]

many articles. Many of them are already tax-free or are having nominal tax or little tax. This is how we went through the whole tax structure. There are many items on which already there is no tax or there is very little tax. Whatever items remained, we have tried to reduce tax on those items. We have done so because we want that the production of insecticides, pesticides and weedicides should go up and the demand should also go up. The availability of short-term loans goes up and that way we are helping the farmers.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। आपने मोनोब्लाक पम्प सेट और सबमर्सिबेल पम्प सेट को एक्साइज ड्यूटी से एक्जेम्प्ट किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने हॉर्स पावर पर आपने यह एक्जेम्शन दी है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सब पर दी है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 70--80 होस पावर पर या कितने पर यह छट दी है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सब होर्स पावर, 70, 80, 50, 60 सब पर है। सभी हार्स पावर पर है, इसमें कोई लिमिट नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

5 P.M.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : यह उसमें किया नहीं था, आपके भाषण में नहीं था।... (**व्यवधान**)... शुरू में दिया था धन्यवाद, उसके लिये जो अच्छा काम किया है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : आप धन्यवाद खुद स्वीकार कर लीजिये क्योंकि आपकी विचारधारा को ही हमने लागू किया है। आप अपने को धन्यवाद दीजिये, आपके पुराने साथी हैं।

आप तो कृपया सहयोग कर दीजियेगा। हमको आपका सहयोग काफी है। आपका सहयोग मेरे लिये तो काफी है। धन्यवाद।

Then, simultaneously we have tried to go into another problem which is a related one. How can we give more employment to the increasing number of unemployed and semi-employed village youth? Therefore, we have provided a structure to encourage village industries so that outsiders cannot exploit the villagers. Therefore, we have thought of village industrial co-operatives and we have exempted all taxes for production in the village industrial co-operatives, that is to create self-employment in villages, to promote the rural industrialisation of villages and then again to provide an extensive, rather a range of reliefs to all those industries which are village-oriented, say for example, cold storage. Now we can have more cold storage, we can have more fruit-processing factories of small type, small industries and so

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dustries which can be set up and which are agro-based so that a farmer should not lose while he is developing his horticultural practices. So, that way also, we have tried to help the farmer.

Again, I would suggest that this is anti-inflationary. This is production-oriented, this is anti-inflationary. And then there will be one million tubewells for the Scheduled Castes out of those funds which are already provided for in the Budget. In that scheme for RIEGP and NREP of Rs. 2,2000 crores, we have increased the component for the Scheduled Castes. That will not be distributed as subsidy, just as grant or loan, but the wells will be provided. So, it is production-oriented. **So if a Scheduled** caste farmer or a Scheduled Tribe farmer has a well of his own, it will be production-oriented, it will be for irrigation purposes. So, it is again anti-inflationary. So Sir, most the measures are anti-inflationary.

Then again we tried to put a social welfare scheme for the poorest among

the poor. It has been done earlier also by this Government, but we have given a new dimension to this sort of a welfare programme for the poor. I may in all humility say that if you see the socialist governments in the West, even the Communist governments in the West, even the non-socialist governments in the West they have all provided a measure of social welfare for their poor within their means. Take the scandinavian countries which are considered a model by social democrats. They have not nationalised industries. If you see the Scandinavian countries, there are a very few nationlised industries. But their social welfare system is one of the best in the world. Take the Communist countries. In all Communist countries, they have a social welfare system. Of course, poverty is not of that type. But still they have a social welfare system. So, if we have provided for three or four schemes of social welfare in a non-inflationary manner, in all humility I should say, I should not be criticised by our traditional economists for being inflationary just because I have introduced one or two schemes for the rickshaw-walas, for the railway coolies, for the agricultural labour or for those who are casual labourers.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Can I interrupt you? Then why your Party criticised the Telugu Desam Government for similar welfare measures as populist schemes?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Populist?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: When Governments like the Telugu Desam Government also introduce such welfare measures like the social welfare measures, the Congress Party has been criticising and is still criticising and saying that they are populist measures.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Well, I am not here to bend the argument what the Telugu Desam Government has done. But I would say that I would have agreed with him if his party would not have criticised my budget as a populist budget.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: No, no, in our reaction we said...

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I would have agreed with my friend, leader of the Telugu Desam party, if he had supportetd my budget, if he had said that it is a non-populist budget, and that it is a popular budget. But when he says populist, there is an element of sarcasm in it.

SHRI PARAVATHANENI UPENDRA: I hope the Congress Party will not hereafter call our measures populist.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I do not know why your scheme was called a populist one. I do not have the details. (*Interruptions*). And if I mention that then I would be extending the scope of the debate. So...

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is not the Telugu Desam representatives who said that this is a populist budget etc. It is the Prime Minister, who in the National Development Council meeting called it competitive populism. Therefor, the ball lies in your court and not our court. Competitive populism is the expression used by the Prime Minister in the National Development Council meeting. If that is the case the ball lies in your court.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: There is a vital difference between a popular budget and a populist budget.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Minister, Sir, that is precisely what I am saying. When it comes to the question of others, you do not have any hestiation to call it competitive populism, etc. But when you do the same things we have not criticised you. You look into the budget speech of mine and you will see that we have not said any such thing. We have said, please, for heaven's sake, go ahead with doing these things. Therefore, it is not the opposition parties

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

like the Telugu Desam party which have called your budget a populist budget. It is your own criticism. Your own Prime Minister offer this criticism.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I know that Lakshmanna has always to defend Rama.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: For me, I am not... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is a good tribute.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: What I am going to say...

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: One more point, Sir, you said, you had for rural development Rs. 2200 crores. Then you have also said that 40 per cent of it will be for programmes like NREP, RLEGP and a component of it will be for well construction for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. Sir, if it is one million, it will mean ten lakh wells, and I will put the average at Rs. 5000 per well. Now, Sir, you kindly tell me if Rs. 500 crores will go in this well component only, what happens if 40 per cent of this amount is for the entire programme. I would request you to kindly explain me this thing. The Minister of Human Resource Development has told us that NREP, RLEGP will be the first charge on primary housing like schools. The Minister for Health and Family Welfare has told us that NREP, RLEGP will be the first charge on health services. Therefore, I would like to know what is the amount for your one million wells.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, these one million wells are expected to be dug with the cooperation of the State Governments, because everything has to be done with the cooperation of the State Governments. So, it will be done as far as the State Governments move and the wells will be dug. These wells have to come up by 1990 in the Seventh Five Year Plan and I hope that we will find Rs. 500 crores. Already this year I have provided for additional Rs. 200 crores for rural development on various shcemes. There is no paucity of funds for such schemes which we have declared in the Budget. As I have said, number of components has been increased from 10 to 20 per cent. Here I would invite the suggestions from all the hon. Members, including my distinguished colleague, Prof. Lakshmanna as to what we can do so that we can merge the various employment programmes into one single programme. I have asked for suggestions in my Budget speech as to what we can do and what type of new shape can be given to these employment-oriented programmes if we merge these four to five or six programmes that are going on so that we create more effective employment opportunities. I would be thankful if the hon. Member could give suggestions in this regard. The Prime Minister had also mentioned in his speech. We have already convened a Chief Ministers' conference and the Prime Minister himself spent a whole day with the Chief Ministers on agricultural development, and this is the part of our overall strategy that we want to pursue.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: How you perform in NDC, everybody knows.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: We have tried to provide fire insurance to the huts. Who will do it? Its implementation is very easy. The General Insurance Corporation, along with its subsidiaries, with its lakhs of agents in the country, will be responsible for running the scheme along with the district administration in the States. Every time the State Administrations have to help in the execution of these schemes. The General Insurance Corporation of India will be given the premium for it by the Government of India. Already we have provided in this Budget about Rs. 15 crores as initial premium for this scheme.

Similarly, for Kutir Jyoti scheme, it will be implemented by State Electricity Boards but the Rural Electrification Corporation of India will be sanctioning the scheme and we have

already budgeted for Rs. 33 crores in this Budget for implementation. The Rural Electrification Corporation of India, in consultation with the State Electricity Boards will be issuing detailed guidelines for implementation of Kutir Joyti scheme.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You want to trample upon the States.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: So, all these schemes have been provided for. Similarly, for social insurance fund, every year hundred crore rupees will be put in by the LIC to this fund to give 50 per cent premium for only the casual labourers, and none else; only those who do not have any fixed income, like rikshawallas, railway coollies, mazdoors or agricultural labourers, and we have decided to implement this scheme. There are 2.5 lakh agents of the LIC throughout the country. Six million persons can be covered every year with payment of Rs. 15 only as premium. They have to pay only Rs. 15. Now, how shall we reach the people? There are 2.5 lakh agents; the LIC has asked them to enrol at least 5 agricultural labourers or rikshawallas or the poorest of the poor people, and they can enrol up to 15. By this method, we can enrol 2 to 3 million people every year. They will collect the insurance premium from them; 50 per cent will be paid out of Rs. 100 crores fund which will be debited to this fund every year. So, this is a social security scheme for the poorest among the poor and it is practicable. It will be done with your cooperation. I would seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members of the House; they can go to their States, meet the LIC agents, because it is not a party matter. You can ask those agents to enrol such people. Because the question is only how to reach the people. Those people cannot even fill up forms.

I am thankful to all the hon. Members who supported the objectives of this Budget. Now, if you come to action plan for agriculture, there has been criticism as to what is the action plan for agriculture. So much has been talked about the action plan. It is mainly meant to help the dellta regions of Eastern States and Andhra Pradesh, which will be the recepients of this special scheme. Six lakh shallow tubewells will be dug in the delta regions of Eastern States and Andhra Pradesh under the Action Plan. This is apart from the one million tubewells which I have talked about, in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the small and marginal farmers in the region. The Planning Commission has identified resources under this framework. The medium irrigation projects will also be cleared for implementing an operational water plan in terms of the actual number of waterings.

This Action Plan has also identified 77 command area development projects for accelerated completion of delivery systems including field channels and *ayacuts*. The *gools* are not there. The channels are there, the distributaries are there. *Naharen ban gaycehain*. But the *gools* have not been constructed. Under this, water will be deliverted to the fileds. This is the main feature of the Action Plan. To support the Action Plan, I have announced a wide-ranging sets of reliefs in this sector. They are all meant to help in implementing the Action Plan.

Now, my distinguished friends, Shri Nirmal Chatterjee, Shri Matto, Shri Gurupadaswamy, Shri Aladi Aruna and Prof. Lakshmanna have mentioned about inflation and expressed the fear that the rate of inflation may go up. May I, in all humility, say that this inflation is the result of an unprecedented drought which we had to face? What would you expect the result of the drought to be? What does it mean? It means, fall in agricultural production in that particular season or seasons when the drought occurs. Therefore, if we have less agricultural production, certainly, the prices will go up. It is an inflationary pressure caused by drought. It was not manmade. It was not made by the Government. It was the result of an unprecedented drought. At least, we should agree to accept

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

this. It was not a manmade phenomenon. It was the result of natural calamities. The rate of inflation goes up on account of such natural calamities whether now or in 1979-80 or in any other year. Sir, the drought this time was unprecedented by all means. But still we have tried to control the wholesale price index by supply and demand management. All the State Governments have set up control rooms. Here again, we require the co-operation of the State Governments. Myself, or my colleague, the Minister of Civil Supplies, sitting here in Delhi, alone cannot control the price situation, if the State Governments are not active and dynamic enough. In this connection, I am thankful to the State Governments that they have set up control rooms. I would request hon. Members to visit those control rooms in the districts. They should see whether the District Magistrates are regularly visiting the control rooms, whether action is being taken against the blackmarketeers and the hoarders, whether the supply and demand management system is being looked into in all the metropolitan areas, in big cities and district headquarters and whether the village areas are receiving proper supply or not. It is not a party question. Let all of us look at what is happening in the States. You cannot just blame us here and praise the State Governments. If the State Governments are to be praised, we are also to be praised.

Therefore, I would say that constant vigilance is required on the price front. We should not be complacent. But we have to work together in this regard.

Then, Sir, mention has been made about the deficit. There has been consistent talk about the deficit and only deficit. As I said earlier... (*Interruption*), from the First Five Year Plan onwards there was scope for deficit financing in all Plans and whatever might have been the hue and colour of Governments, whether at the Centre or in the States, they have all budgeted for deficits thinking that they will be able to absorb the deficits.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Just one piece of information West Bengal recently has not incurred any deficit in two consecutive years. They have budgeted for zero deficit for two consecutive years.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: They have imposed tax.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: In Kerala they have levied tax, west Bengal they have levied tax and in the meeting of the NDC....

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: In the Council some curious questions were also raised as to what is the safe level of deficit financing. It has to be asserted that any deficit financing is bad and when the size is this large, it is bad enough, that was the suggestion. (*Interruptions*). From the Second Five Year Plan onwards this is the trend.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Why?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The point made by my veteran colleague, Shri Nirmal Chatterjee, is very well taken. I hope, since West Bengal has produced a balanced budget, they will not ask for extra finance this year from the Central Government.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: That is because they have produced a balanced budget.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: They have produced the balanced budget even though there is meagre assistance, despite the fact that you are taking away all the resources.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am thankful to you. I congratulate you if this is actually being done. I have with me today's editorial of 'Financial Express'. It says while discussing State finances: "Karnataka's overall shortfall has been shown as Rs. 327.88 crores. and Tamil Nadu's only Rs. 0.52 crores less. Unless a detailed scrutiny is made of West Bengal's budget papers, one would not know how notional the projection of zero deficit is."

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Why should you betray your igorance? The paper has betrayed its ignorance but why should you?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am just reading the editorial of a well-known economic journal which criticises me also and I welcome that criticism because sometimes it is constructive. Therefore, you should also take it.....

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: That is not the criticism. They only say, they do not know how far this is true.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Well, I hope it is a zero-base budget... (*interruption*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): It is a zero development budget.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: It is a zero-deficit budget for two consecutive years.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Then again the editorial says: "It is a mystery how this has been done." (*Interruptions*). They have criticised me also. It is not that you alone have been criticised. Let us take it in our stride and examine it on its merits. The point is not about those who advocate that the Centre should not go in for deficit financing. They say, an aspect of Seventh Plan has not received due adequacy or received efforts by State Governments. It says that it is even possible that shortfall may be as much as Rs. 145 crores under rates of taxation mentioned in Reserve Bank Review for 1986-87. So, when we are talking of deficit financing, let us not create a climate which encourages deficit financing, I pray of all members. On the one hand we say, let us increase the price of sugarcane, of wheat, of paddy, of so many other items and on the other hand we demand that we should increase the wages of this sector, that sector. There might be reasonableneds or not but on the one hand if we raise administered prices, if we raise wages and on the other raise the price of wheat for the farmer, how is it possible that without increased subsidy we can also provide a lesser price in the public distribution system?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Tiwariji, you have been unkind. You are much more generous than that. What everybody, including yourself, objects to is that you have a revenue deficit. Public sector savings have become negative The revenue deficit should not be there. You borrow for productive purposes. The situation you have landed into is that your consumption expenditure is based on borrowing and deficit. It is this which is taken exception to.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I would have been very happy if this argument would have come from a conservative parliamentarian. I cannot expect that a Marxist parliamentarian like you will advance the same classical argument. The pro-Keynesian economists used to hold this theory.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Will you yield to me for a moment? I am very sorry, I consider Keynes to be a conservative. I have gone through Keynes. The point is not that Keynes is conservative, but that you have created a situation when for expansion of demand, deficit financing is permitted. This is not a part of Marxism. Keynes was never a Marxist. Marxism has always favoured a balanced budget. I was keeping silent when you were talking of China and the Soviet Union. I regret to state this. But Sovient Union believes in a balanced budget; so does China. It is not true that they believe in deficit financing. No Marxist ever provides for that. And let me submit that Keynes was never a Marxi

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: That Of course, I would not like to comment by any means on a very friendly country. I would never like, by any means, to tarnish our relations even by a little streak of criticism. But what I would say is this. I am not saying this here in a Partisan manner; I am just saying it as a student of modern, current Economics: tell me what is happening in Yugoslavia?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: That is another unkind thing.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am not criticising Yugoslavia. She is our best friend. But what is happening in Yugoslavia? What is happening in Rumania? What is happening in Poland? What is happening in other countries? They are criticising themselves. We are not criticising them. They are themselves thinking what is happening to their economies? How much borrowing do they have? What is the rate of inflation in Yugoslavia? What is the rate of inflation in Poland?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You are absolutely true that they are criticising themselves but you are not; you are justifying it. That is the difference.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: They are criticising themselves and we are also criticising ourselves by improving our performance.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Please do that.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Of course we are criticising each other. Planning Commission itself has said.... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Please let him continue.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It is an element of selfcriticism that our annual Economic Survey report and the Mid-term Plan Appraisal report have mentioned all these factors and said, please beware of these. I myself admit that we have to beware. Therefore I was coming to that. I was saying that we have tried to limit the deficit to manageable limits. If, for example, I say, "I will not have any deficit", what does it mean? Will the House approve of taxation measures of Rs. 7000 crores? Is it possible?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: You cut down your expenditure. You cut down your defence expenditure.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Therefore if the deficit is non-inflationary, if it is led into productive channels, from the first five year plan, always throughout the world, they are using this tool of deficit financing for productive purposes. I have one statement after another by which you will see that the deficit has been managed earlier also. For example, there is no co-relationship between the inflation rate and the budget deficit and the growth rate. I have a list of past ten years. In 1980-81, or even take 1979 80, the budget deficit was only 2.2 per cent of the gross domestic product, but the inflation rate was 21 per cent. Take 1983-84. The Budget deficit was only 0.7 per cent, Rs. 1,417 crores, and the inflation rate was...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH: Sir, I would put a very vital question.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, he is a direct student of Keynes.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इनफलेशन का रेट केवल डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग से ही बढ़ता है। वह इस बात का जस्टीफाइ करना चाहते है। उसके कई कंट्रीब्यूटरी कारण हैं, वन आफ दैम इज डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग। लेकिन आप सारी बात डैफिसिट फायनेंसिंग के मत्थे नही मढ़ सकते।...(व्यवधान)..महादय, स्टील का, कोयले का दाम बढ़ाया तो वह बढ़ती कीमत इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेसन है और 7,484 करोड़ के डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग से ज्यादा इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेसन होगा। दाम बढ़ाने से पैसा जनता की पाकिट से निकल कर पूंजीपतियों की तिजोरियों मे जाएगा। वह सीधे आपके पास आता तो फायदा भी होता।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं अपने सम्मानित साथी से बड़े आदर के साथ कहूंगा कि जिसकी आप बात कर रहे हैं, यह पूंजीपतियों की तिजोरियों में नहीं गया। यह तो जो कोयले की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ी है। एग्रीमेंट में उसके लिये प्रावधान करना पड़ा। यह पैसा मजदूरों की जेब में गया। पूंजीपतियों का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कपड़े का दाम बढ़ा, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का दाम बढ़ा तो की ड्रिंक के दाम बढ़ने पर कजम्प्सन गुड्स का दाम बढ़ेगा कि नहीं ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं तो इतना बुद्धिमान नहीं हूं कि आपकी हर बात का जवाब दे सकूं ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : की प्रोडक्ट्स का दाम बढ़ने से कंजरपशन गुड्स का दाम बढ़ेगा कि नहीं, यह आप बताइये । This is a very vital question.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : बढ़ेगा साहब बढ़ेगा । आप बैठिये ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कंजम्पसन गुड्स की कीमतें बढ़ने पर उसकी कीमत का लाभ तो पूंजीपतियों की तिजोरी में जाता है कि आपकी तिजोरी में जाता है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जो आप कह रहे हैं बढ़ेगा लेकिन यहां नहीं बढ़ रहा है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आपकी जेब में जाए तो फायदा भी है, लेकिन वह तो टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमियां की जेब में जाता है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते) : अगर किसी को कुछ क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना है तो उनका उत्तर परा होने दीजिये नहीं तो यह क्वेश्चन-आनसर का सेशन नहीं चलेगा । मैं आप के एक-दो क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिये इजाजत दूंगा ।

Don't disturb him. Let him say what he has to say.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I have not tried to disturb. I have listened very patiently. What I was mentioning is, my esteemed friend, Prof. Lakshmanna mentioned that 2 per cent of the GDP was permissible. Is that right? Did I hear you correctly the day before yesterday?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Yes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Yes. So, I also agree with his percentage figure. I have exactly budgeted for a deficit of 2 per cent of the gross domestic product in this Budget. This deficit of Rs. 7848 crores is exactly 2 per cent of Rs. 3,68,500 crores of gross domestic product of India.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: He said 2 per cent of the total Budget expenditure, not of the GDP.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: The Minister is wrongly interpreting....

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: For heaven's sake let us hear him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Mr. Lokshmanna,....

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: It is very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Everything is important. Everybody's point is important. Let him speak. What I have suggested is that you should ask clarifications after he would finish .

PROF. C. LAKSHAMANNA: I am involved there. Therefore, I am saying. I said 2 per cent of your budgeted amount Somebody from that side said GNP etc. I did not say. How can that be GNP?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As far as I know, the world over it is GNP.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: What was the consideration in putting Rs. 14,000 crores....

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Anything you can calculate in terms of our domestic income also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It is only 2 per cent of the Gross Domestic Produdt of India. The GDP has gone up by more than Rs. 30,000 crores in one year. Therefore, I have provided only 2 per cent of the GDP and I think with the blessings of this House this is manageable for productive areas. We will do it and this is manageable and we will manage it and keep it under control.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Last year also you said like this, but you could not implement it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: When I asked the economists in a meeting with them how much deficit I can safely undertake most of them advised that I can undertake around Rs. 7,000 crores It was the figure given by many economist friends. It is 2 per cent. Around Rs. 7,000 crores was the term used by them. (*Interruptions*)

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

I have a cutting of an article with me written by Mr. S. Boothalingam, one of the renowned and famous economists of India. He is very well held in regard. I am only reading his two sentences:

> "Theory as well as experience all over the world show that price effects cannot be attributed predominantly to any single factor. The overall Budgetary deficit largely determines the increase in money supply. But even here there are other factors. Further money supply is by no means the only or predominant determinant of the price level. The inflationary effect of this particular factor can be partly encountered or aggravated by other factors such as quantity, quality and efficiency of production, the degree of the response of production to changes in the pattern of demand and so on; the spending habits and certain social attitudes of the people and necessarily changes in those habits and attitudes also has to be a part."

The headline is "In the Economic Plans, no fear of runaway inflation—Central Budget."

I can similarly quote many economists. Even traditional economists I can quote.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:: No economist will touch it with a pair of tongs. That is what I say.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: May I say for my personal reference that my distinguished friend, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee, did not mention this point in his speech. He mentioned other points, but not this one. He mentioned two or three points. One is that Budget deficits have been reduced to manipulations and require the public sector enterprises to make advance payment of loans. Perhaps he mentioned this point. Am I correct? My friend, hon Chatterjee perhaps is referring to prepayment of loans to two fertiliser companies. Now what happened is that these companies were to finance a part of the plan outlays of certain other fertiliser companies by direct loans to those companies. They were helping other companies by giving direct loans, but because of procedural difficulties, it was decided that they will pay the loans through the Central Government. Therefore, on the one hand, the loans were given to the Government, on the other, the Government gave exactly those amounts to those companies which were to get those loans. So, on the one hand, it was a receipt on the Central Government side, on the other expenditure. So, there was a nil balance. It did not go to make up the deficit which the hon. Member has said. I thought that being a good economist you would know that it is not always that we should follow the dictum of Lord Randolph Churchill that it is the duty of the Opposition always to oppose the Government and sometimes not to congratulate also. I thought he should have congraatulated or at least encouraged me a step. If he would have said that we tried to limit the deficit of the current year 1987-88 to the best of my ability and if he would have patted my back to this extent, I would have managed the deficit next year also. This year we tried to fulfil the promise made by the Prime Minister that we will adhere to the deficit of Rs. 5,680 crores. In spote of drought conditions, in spite of our increasing defence expenditure, in spite of increased expenditure on subsidy, in spite of increased burden of dearness allowance, we tried to keep it within manageable limits as promised by the Prime Minister.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: What is the manageable limit?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATERJEE: It is not that question. This is as much as you can do. I have questioned whether that satisfies the country.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Well, regarding admiinstered prices, my dear friend and colleague, Mr Faleiro has already mentioned in some detail about it. But I may say that this is a commercial decision taken by the concerned enterprises to adjust for increases in costs as in the case of any commercial venture whether in the private sector or in the public sector. For example, if steel prices would not have increased to this extent, then, the wage negotiations that have taken place, the Supreme Court orders would not have been implemented. There was also a question raised by some Members

"Why should you not increase the administered prices through the budget? Why should you not wait for the budget to increase the adminstered prices?" That has been the argument given often. Well, this is not part of our budget directly. It is a part of the SAIL budget or Coal India budget. It is a part of the public sector budget. If we ask them to wait for the Central budget and wait all the time, they would be incurring more losses. They have their own budget. They have to follow sometimes the courts decisions. Sometimes they have to follow Boards Arbitration decision. They have their own agreement with their workers. They have to pay for increased costs. If we ask them not to raise the administered prices, then, we have to subsidise them. It means more subsidies. It means more deficit. If we grant them more subsidy because we have disallowed any price rise to those sectors, then, it would become a delicate thing. We have to balance it, more or less, every day. Our economists, our Bureau of Public Enterprises goes into this aspect.

There has been a criticism that we have not provided enough for States. May I say that we have tried to provide enough for the States? Now, let me give only one statistics. In 1979-80, resources transferred to States were of the order of Rs. 7,735 crores. Now in the present budget I have proposed transfer of resources of Rs. 26,348 crores. It is more than triple within ten years, thank to the recommendations of the Finance Commission and all the devolution. The present budget within one year makes a sharp increase of Rs. 3121 crores or over 13 per cent over the budget estimates of Rs. 23.227 crores last year and Rs. 26,348 crores this year. It is more than Rs. 3,000 crores. It is Rs. 3,120 crores in one year. That means over 13 per cent in one year.. *(Interruption)*...

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is not your charity. It is because of the devolution by the Finance Commission.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I never say it is a charity. It is not a charity. But if the Government of India has to spend money, it is also not a charity.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: When you alk of educaon, you do not say that Budget estimate was Rs. 800 crores last year and this year also, Rs. 800 crores. Then you compare with Rs. 700 crores that you actually spent. This time also, you are comparing with the Budget estimates and not with what you have actually given last year. Then the growth rate is, and even Mr. P. N. Sukul pointed it out, 5.9 per cent more than the expenditure.... *(Interruption)*....

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Then again it was pointed out that the States are not getting a share of the addi*ional excise duty, the special excise levy that I have proposed. Sir, it has already been mentioned at page 47 of my Budget speech where I have said that in excise duties, the Central share would be Rs. 117.23 crores and that of the States would be Rs. 122.15 crores. So, the States are actually getting more excise duties because of the devolution under the Finance Commission scheme and that also shows how difficult it is for us to raise Central revenues. If I have to raise Rs. 1,000 crores for the Centre, I have to levy a tax for about Rs. 1,800 crores to Rs. 2,000 approxiately so that I can get Rs. 1,000 crores because about Rs. 1,000 crores would go to one State *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Now you have invented surcharge.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You could have introduced consignment tax.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Then, there will be a price rise. I agree in principle that we should have consignment tax but immediately it would lead to increase in prices of all commodities. *(Interruptions)*... I understand that but you know we must also take into account all these factors. We have to take steps very carefully everywhere. Now there have been suggestions. I would not name the hon. Member that instead of raising adminstered prices, raise excise duty and by raising administered prices, we are depriving the States of their share. Now what does this mean? It means if for coal, instead of the Coal India raising the price of coal to balance their Budget, I put

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excise duty on coal, what does it mean? It means then I have to subsidise the Coal India out of the Central Budget hundred per cent and then I have to raise excise duty because then a share will also go to the States. Then instead of Rs. 100 price rise per ton, I have to levy Rs. 200 per ton so that I get something. I get only 55 per cent. The other 45 per cent goes to the States. I have calculated that if I have to levy excise duty on steel or Coal, it would mean 180 per cent so that I can get revenue required to subsidise the SAIL or the Coal India. It is so difficult. Then I have to raise prices at double the rate, by about 180 per cent. This is not practical. (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: That is the picture.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, about Budget deficits, I completely agree. Hon. Members from this side also mentioned about this that we have to take steps to economise on non-Plan expenditure. Non-Plan revenue expenditure is growing and therefore, we have taken steps to reduce non-Plan expenditure. This year the economic measures that we have taken are expected to yield savings of Rs. 650 crores. Our Prime Minister also while replying to the discussion on the President's address mentioned that the Government will have to take firm measures for reducing growth of expenditure and I would like to have the blessings and support of each and every hon. Member of this House so that we also do not receive demands that expenditure should be increased. I have to respond to your wishes. If you come up with certain proposals that you do this or do that, you give this to States, then we have to accede to your demands. Therefore, I will request you for your support also. Please do not entertain requests which lead to increase in non-Plan expenditure. I hope the House will unanimously agree that we will not henceforth entertain any request which leads to increasing of non-Plan revenue expenditure.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: That is why we are attacking Bofors and other things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: What are the main constituents of this non-Pan expenditure? They are interest payments, defence, subsidy, particularly food subsidy and fertilizer subsidy. I have already given figures regarding fertilizer subsidy. The fertilizer subsidy is Rs. 3000 crores The food subsidy is nearing Rs. 2000 crores. Subsidies are given for food and public distribution system for the poor sections of the population. Rs. 5000 crores is given as subsidy for food and the rest for other subsidies for employment programmes and all that. Now, you please tell me what can be cut. I would very much like to know. Can I cut defence expenditure? I have already cut Rs. 500 crores. You must have read articles by renowned independent defence experts. They say that India cannot afford to cut its defence expenditure. We have cut defence expenditure to the limit possible. We cannot cut it any further. The House will agree that with the external environment we have, we cannot afford to cut defence expenditure. We have to be very careful. That does not means that we do not have to contain debt. I request the State Governments also to mobilise resources. It has been mentioned in 'The Financial Express' today that State Governments also should mobilise resources. All State Governments have to mobilise resources to contain their deficits because it also helps the national economy. We have said this in the National Development Council and I am mentioning this here also. Everybody wants us to raise resources. The poor Finance Minister of India.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: You are not poor.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Not poor? I am an accountant, a national accountant. I should raise resources for everybody; for the States, for the public sector, for increasing wages. But then you say, "You have all the fine principles of the world economy". You say, "You do this; you cannot do deficit financing; you canont have inflation; you will not have this. But you will have to pay all the wages; you will have to pay all the administered prices; you will have to give sugarcane price increase; you will have to

give wheat price increase. You will do this; you will do that; but you will not do this." think this formidable list of dos and don'ts is so difficult for me and so complicated for me. I am a humble worker just like you. I am not an economist. I am just a grass-root economist. Just as you are all economists, similarly I am a common-sense economist. Please think of me as one among you. Nothing more, nothing less. You just put yourselves in my position and tell me what you would do.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: No party should bear this bruden for more than five years.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Thank you. I agree.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I think NTR will agree.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: But let us share this burden. I am a common-sense worker like everybody in this House. Therefore, please help me to steer through this difficult economic situation. Please help us, help the Government, because it is not only helping the Central Government but it will help your State Governments. This is the Council of States. Central Government can help the States only when the Centre is help ed. How can you oppose us and say, "Help the State Governments"? I say this in a financial sense and not in a political sense. I have so many other things to say. But I think it is already nearing 6 o'clock and we have some agenda also to attend. I will go through all the other points not mentioned above.

I come to our balance of payments position. I must tell you that it is a very difficult situation regarding the balance of payments. And therefore, I have allowed a hundred per cent export promotion programme, retention of profit, etc. Many steps have been edumbrated in this Budget so that we can lessen our trade deficit. The export-import policy will be coming on the 30th March. I hope that the measures therein will also help in the situation. It is now finalised and I will have the honour to put those proposals in the next three or four days So the State Governments also have to fully participate in the export promotion programmes. All this is a collective endeavour, a joint endeavour. So I hope I will have the blessings of the honourable Members to steer the economy through. We hope that the State Governments will also fully cooperate in this endeavour. I put one test for this Budget. Mahatma Gandhi told us: If you have some problem, some difficulty, pleaase have one talisman Keep in mind the requirements of the poorest among the poor, whether in some measure or in whatever little measure it is going to help that poor person. So if you put this Budget to that test, whether or not it helps the poorest among the poor and if you are satisfied with the result, then I think I have done my duty. I hope this House will bless this Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): I shall allow only two or three Members to seek short specific clarifications. Now Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I was waiting for the Finance Minister to complete the speech. I find two or three of the questions I had raised in my speech have not been answered. The first was about the resources to be transferred to the States. The Finance Minister himself came out with what the dificulties were in this regard. One was the 5 per cent surcharge or the .5 per cent surcharge on excise. In this the resources of the States have not been augmented to the extent they ought to have been. Because of the the changes in certain procedural factors like small savings, provident fund deposits, etc. the States are at the receiving end. This was also voiced in the National Development Council meeting. I want the Finance Minister to take a view in this. A State like Maharashtra has suffered about Rs. 1700 crores in a Five Year Plan period. Not only Maharashtra, all the States are going to suffer. I want to ask the Finance Minister whether there is any possibility of rectifying this situation.

Secondly, in regard to the agricultural sector, I am very happy that the Finance Minister said that they are trying to

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

correct the imbalance. There is an imbalance in the terms of trade between agriculture and manufacture. Government is trying to balance it. But a little bit of speed is needed to be applied. Because of the drought about Rs. 8000 crores have been transferred from the rural sector. They are now poorer by that. Because of 15 per cent drop in agricultural production they are also poorer by Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 crores or whatever it is; I do not know exactly how much it is. Particularly I made a point about cotton growers...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): If we start repeating our arguments from our Budget speeches, then it will become a total discussion again. We cannot afford to go on like this.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Only one question I have more to ask. The Finance Minister has reduced duty on synthetic fibre. I said the policy of reducing duties on synthetic products in harming the cotton grower. I gave figures also I do not want to repeat all of them now. Has the Government ever thought that 6.00 P.M. this policy of encouraging the synthetic is going to permanently affect the cotton growers because it is estimated by some research organisations that by 1995 or within a period of five to ten years, fifty per cent of the cotton crop of this country would be wiped out?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Now, Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदय, मैंने शुरू में कहा था मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहूंगा । अपने भाषण के अन्तिम चरण में मैंने तीन सवाल पूछे थे टाटा, बिड़ला और अशोक जैन के बारे में । मैंने इन तीनों पर स्पष्ट आरोप लगाए थे इस सदन में आज से 6 महीने पहले मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अशोक जैन के ऊपर विदेशी मुद्रा अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही सरकार करेगी या अक्षम रहेगी। उसी तरह टाटा के खिलाफ मैंने जो कागजात और उसकी चिट्ठी की फोटो कापी पेश की थी जिससे साबित होता है कि कर की चोरी हो रही है उसके बारे में क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी । मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने अशोक जैन के नाना राम कृष्ण डालमिया को जेल में बन्द किया था ऐसे अपराधों के लिए तो क्या वह सरकार सक्षम नहीं है कि उनके ऊपर सख्त कार्यवाही करे । बिड़ला की फाइल को दीमक चाट रही है जांच हो रही है तो क्या उस पर सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी । अन्त में मंत्री महोदय ने एक अर्थ शास्त्री का नाम कोट किया । मैं देश के पांच छः प्रोमिनेंट अर्थशास्त्रियों का नाम कोट कर सकता हूं जिन्होंने कहा है कि डेफेसिट फाइनेसिंग से मुद्रा का प्रसार होगा और कीमतें 10 प्रतिशत से लेकर 20 प्रतिशत तक निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेंगी उसमें एक हैं मद्रास के विकास अध्ययन संस्थान के अध्यक्ष डा० मेलकम आदिसेशैया, कलकत्ता के एक बड़े अर्थशास्त्री डा० बागची ने भी यह कहा है कि हर हालत में कीमतें बढ़ेंगी और इनको कोई रोक नहीं सकता हैं । इसी तरह कर्नाटक सरकार के आर्थिक सलाहकार . . .

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : काहे की बढ़ेंगी, गेहूं की, गन्ने की, रुई की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : औद्योगिक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : इसमें क्या लिखा हैं किस चीज की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, यह बताइये (व्यवधान)...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कंज्यूमर गुड्ज की, जो कारखानों का माल है जो टोटल माल है उसकी कीमतें बढ़ेंगी । खाद्यान्न की कीमतें भी बढ़ेंगी । ड्राउट सिचुएशन से निकलना इनके लिए कठिन हैं इसको सम्भालना कठिन है यह कहा हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा हैं कि टोटल कीमतें 10 परसेंट से ले कर 20 परसेंट तक बढ़ेंगी । इसलिए मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के बुरे प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए क्या कोई ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है। मैंने जो पहले प्रश्न पूछे है उनका उनका भी उत्तर माननीय मन्त्री जी दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Now, Mr. Murosoli Maran.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will restrict myself to the so-called popular or populist measures announced in this Budget.

Sir, several programmes have been anounced which are all in the domain of the States. In fact, many State Governments are already implementing them like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, etc. So, Sir, I would like to know how the Government is going to implement sincerely all these schemes. This is my first question.

Secondly, we have seen in all these years that the several programmes announced in the Budget are forgotten and they are not implemented during the next year. Last year, when the honourable Prime Minister was the Finance Minister, he had announced about the setting up of the National Housing Bank. We have passed a Bill also and it has not yet become operational. He announced about the Indira Awas Yojana. We are not hearing much about that. They are merely empty slogans. Moreover, the hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to say that he will be in touch with the State Governments and in collaboration with them he will implement them. I would like to know; what is your methodology of implementing these programmes? Take, for example, 'Jaldhara' You say that you will fund it by combination of grants and loans to State Electricity Boards. Already the Electricity Boards are incurring heavy losses all over India. Are you further going to give loans and get more interest, thereby inflicting punishment on them? Are you going to fund it by grant? Sir, we want an explanatory note how these schemes are going to be financed. Secondly, how are you going to do it in collaboration with the States? If you give an explanatory note before we discuss the Finance Bill, it will be very encouraging. So we can keep track of those things. Otherwise even though the hon. Finance Minister is very honest in implementing them, these will not be implemented, because we have seen that while Mr. Rajiv Gandhi announced so many things he could not implement them. In the last year's Budget he said so many things. That is why I would request the Finance Minister, in his own interest as the father of these plans or co-father of these plans, to clarify this, I would like to know whether you can give us an explanatory note and action plan, because all these plans are in the domain of the State Governments. You are in fact imitating them, duplicating them. How are you avoiding duplication of functions?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think that the Minister will also touch upon the market borrowings and debt servicing. Sir, the Budget does indicate that there have to be more borrowings. It has already started. Central loans have already been announced. Therefore, I would have preferred the Minister talking about internal debt trap into which we have landed ,as to how we are going to alleviate the problem with regard to debt traps. I do not want to go into the figures once again. I had occasion to mention them during my speech on the Budget. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to kindly let us know what is the position with regard to debt trap which has been pointed out not only by us but by everybody.

Then, we have to take the inflation, deficit and growth with social justice. If we take the three together, I would like to ask as to what impact it will have upon those people who are below the poverty line. It is about 37.4 per cent even as per the estimates given by the Government itself. It is even up to the extent of 49 per cent in one of the States. It is varying between 26 to 49 per cent. All these groups of people who are about 40 per cent of the population are having incomes which are almost stationery. We should not take inflation from point to point. If you take the cumulative inflation, I would like to know: what is the value of that amount which has been decided as for those below the poverty line and

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

what type of impact it will have? Therefore, is the objective of the Plan, namely, growth with social justice, likely to be achieved even to a very small extent with the type of inflation which we have now, even assuming that the figures are correct and also with the type of growth which has been achieved?

I would also like to know whether he has initiated, or whether he will initiate, monitoring of the various programmes. I had occasion earlier also to tell last year this thing, then there was the Indira Awas Yojana with Rs. 125 crores. This year there is no mention. You say that there is the Rural Housing Bank programme. Even if it is accepted that means there is a reduction in the amount that will be available for that type of housing. Second, what was the monitoring? Out of the Indira Awas Yojana, how many houses have been constructed? I had occasion to mention about the last year's Budget that you could not build houses with the amount provided. Therefore, I would like to know from him whether there has been monitoring. If you have no information available with you, how can you guarantee me that the programmes which you have announced again will be implemented during the year? What type of machinery are you having to monitor these programmes?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has said that tax concessions given to certain industries would be passed on to the consumers. Now some time has passed. Have these benefits been passed on to the consumers or not? If he has got any information, he should give it. In this connection, I would like to say that it also referred to the question of smuggling. The financial policy was discussed here for two days. It has been suggested that one of the causes of large-scale smuggling of goods, other than gold, nto India is sought to be high excise and import duty structure in relation to a number of commodties for which there is a considerable demand within the country. Reduction in the rate of excise and customs will improve tax compliance. Also it is expected to bring down the volume of smuggling. In this connection, the long-term social policy was discussed in this House. To what extent has the reduction in excise, or removal of excise inputs, that was also recommended at that time, been given effect to, and how is it going to be implemented? That is my question.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: How do you propose to implement the constitutional provision for formation of inter-state Councils which will help in the co-ordination between the States and the Centre for implementing in the true spirit which you have referred to, whose coordnation is necessary for implementing the Budget provisions?

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the expenditure for Universities will be managed, because the fund for Universities and higher education is only Rs. 145.85 crores and there are 136 Universities, including 9 Central Universities which will receive grants both for maintenance and development whereas the State Universities will receive grants only for development? How will it be possible to manage expenditure for development and also maintenance with Rs. 145.85 crores? It will really become a problem.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I am very thankful to hon. Members for putting these interpellations which would be helpful for me also to clarify the points as far as it is possible.

Regarding our veteran Member, Shri Kulkarni's suggestion about small savings and transfer to States, first of all, we have created a new instrument of small savings which will go to help the States to a considerable extent -- the Kisan Viaks Patra, for example, and the new saving scheme. Increasing of rate of interest to 11 per cent has been given retrospective effect. It has been announced. So, all these will help the States. And in the case of Indira Vikas Patra also, the period has been reduced from five and a half years to five years. This has also been done. This is all done to help the States. About the provident fund being transferred, this was done because of the demand of the workers. Workers were demanding that they were getting less in-

terest by their fund being deposited in the State saving schemes. 40 per cent was being deposited in the State savings Accounts. They said that they are getting less interest. It was because of the demand of the workers, the employees unions and associations that this was done that they should get a higher rate of interest. But in order to compensate that, we gave ample funds to State Governments last year and this year also. We have released some funds to Maharashtra. They have again written to us and we will see because within the limits of deficit, what we can do, we shall do. We are still examining. If I have anything to spare by this week, then we will certainly help those States as far as we can. If within the limit of Rs. 6,800 crores if we can help the States we will certainly help because we cannot increase the deficit also. So, I will try.

As regards the synthetic fibre and cotton, I would say that this question had been studied by the Planning Commission since 1980. It is not a question of cotton versus synthetic fibre. It is only to meet the total clothing needs of the country. It was only after a very intensive discussion with the Planning Commission and the Agriculture Ministry that we have arrived at a multi-fibre policy. And in accordance with the multi-fibre policy, licences were given. So, it is in accordance with the multi-fibre policy with my little experience in the past - that this synhetic fibre industry was given new licences for expansion and all that. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Will it not adversely effect cotton?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Another friend, Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta mentioned that from world over, from Bangladesh, from Nepal from Dubai they are trying to smuggle synthetic textiles into India and so, it is affecting cotton more. We have to arrive at a balance. Therefore, it is to help the cotton growers also that this policy.....

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Finance Minister, you must appreciate that the synthetic fabric costs five times the cotton fabric, and the total production in the country at present is 13,000 or 14,000 million metres.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: We can discuss it.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: If an increase takes place in the synthetic fabric, to that extent cotton production is deprived. I goes without saying. It does not require the Planning Commission or any Ministry.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Reliance is the beneficiary.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I may simultaniously deal with what my colleague, Mr. Mehta has mentioned regarding smuggling. I am happy to inform the House, though it has also appeared in the press, that we have launched a nation-wide anti-smuggling operation called 'Sea-rock'. Under this 187 people, leading smugglers have been arrested throughout the country. And this drive is going on. 'Operation Sea-rock' will continue against smugglers. We have asked for co-operation from the State Governments.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You remove the excise.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): He is dealing with smuggling.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am dealing with his question regarding smugglers. This operation sea rock will continue with the cooperation of the State Governments. We will be very hard on smugglers throughout wherever they may be. Regarding the benefit being passed on to the consumers, already many units have issued advertisements saying that they have reduced their prices. Drug prices have been reduced. And various Ministries are continuously taking meetings to see that the benefits are passed on to consumers. Every day hon. Members will be reading advertisements in the press. Soap prices are coming down. And actually best way to gauge the position is the wholesale price index, which has increased only by .04 per cent after the budget. Today with the arrival of new wheat, wheat prices have gone down. Thanks to the coperation of the hon.

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

Members that today, after the budget, there is a climate of not any price increase, but price stabilisation, and the wholesale prices are an indication in that drection... (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हर फसल के बाद गेहूं का, धान का दाम गिर जाता है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : वही तो कह रहा हूं मैं भी । गिराना ही चाहिये थोड़ा सा ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह बजट का दिन कोई नहीं है, यह तो फसल का दिन है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हू, मैंने कहा कि इसकी वजह से दाम गिर गये । वही कहा मैंने जो आप कह रहे हैं ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में जब फसल आती है किसान के यहां तो तो दाम गिराया जाता है । यह तो पुरानी बात है ।

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: All right.

Now, my hon. friend mentioned about the domain of the States. I think Mr. Murasoli Maran mentioned about the domain of the States. Well, if some States have already implemented "jeevan dhara" programme or "Kutir jyoti" programme, we are very happy, if they have done it already. It has to be done there where it has not been done. There is no difficulty about that. Whrever it has been done, they deserve our congratulations.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: In future.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: In future we will act through the State Governments. I have mentioned in all programmes, for example, "kutir jyoti" will be launched under the aegis of the rural electrification corporation of India and they will get the cooperation of the State electricity boards. They have been doing such programmes in the past. So many electrification programmes are inoperation in the country. With the sanction and approval of the Rural electrification corporation of India through the State electricity boards we shall have the "kutir jyoti" because they have the infrastructure..

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will it be a grant or an interest-free loan?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: That has been mentioned in my budget speech. It will be a combination of both.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: How much percentage wise?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Those details will be discussed with the State electricity boards and annuonced by the rural electrification corporation of India. That is what I have mentioned and I hope that before the end of the Budget session they will announce the scheme and I will be very happy to give this necessary information to the hon. Members.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I want that an explanatory note should be circulated, not for myself alone, but to all the Members so that we can commit ourselves to the programmes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI. We will supply the information. I hope that by that time there will be many questions also.

About the national housing bank., this is going to be operational. They are only trying to select the chairman and the managing director. The security board has already been established. The Indira Vikas Yojana is already operational. So many lakhs of houses have been built throughout the country. And this year also, because it is a continuing scheme, I did not mention it in my speech, but, we have funded the required amount. In the main budget, if you look into your memorandum, the same funding which is require under the existing pattern of Indira Vikas Yojna, I think, Rs. 125 crores or so, has already been provided for in the budget, as in the past. It is already operational.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: National housing bank, after one year it is not operational.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: My learned friend, Prof. Lakshmanna mentioned about borrowing. Of course when the whole concept of household savings is based on borrowings if you will save, if the society will save, somebody has to borrow that money. We are talking of national saving scheme. That is again borrowing. All this concept of national saving, or in the form of Indira Vikas Patra or whatever we have, whether individual savings or savings for trusts or for associations, is all borrowing on behalf of the Government. When we say that we will save money; that also means that we borrow otherwise where will the interest come from? The more we save, the more we borrow. And we have to borrow. Therefore, we cannot say that all borrowing is bad. Therefore, in the Plan itself, we have provided for household saving, all types of savings, like public sector saving or the private savings, and we have provided for it.

One thing more I should say. I should have mentioned it in my main speech itself. There has been quite a talk about Rs. 14,100 crores of interest being provided for in the Budget. There have been articles in some leading magazines, and newspapers in this regard. But we have to take into account not only what interest we are paying, but also what interest we are receiving. We should keep in view that also. We are also going to get Rs. 7700 crores of interest ourselves from the lendings that we have done. So, we will get this amount and if you calculate the net amount the interest burden not more than Rs. 7,000 Crore. So when we talk of our interest payment, we have to calculate the interest that we have to receive.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: These are the figures mentioned in the Budget papers; but nobody sees it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am thankful to my friend for having pointed it out; earlier also he did it.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: And more fundamentally you can make reference to your earlier scriptures *Rinam kritwa*.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Just like the West Bengal Government.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: You mean *Rinam Kritwa Ghritam pecvate moolam na devet*. Is that your theory?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I refer to the tradition.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am not referring to the tradition. I do not, therefore, rule out more borrowing only if the borrowing could lead to productivity. I am conscious of the criticism that there should be less of borrowing for revenue expenditure; that I agree. But now the distinction between capital expenditure and non-Plan expenditure is being blurred to quite an extent. Therefore, you have to take an overall picture; it should not be blurred I first placed the Budget in U.P. in 1970. I remember I was very meticulous to have revenue expenditure separate and capital and public account separate. By the time I reached my 8th budget in 1983-84—I had the the privilege of placing eight buudgets—I could see that throughout the world, they would be taking the whole balance together without a distinction between the capital and public account. Previously in the '50s and '60s, we measured deficit only in terms of revenue budget and not capital and public account which were separated. We did not take into account deficit under capital account . But now, because of new innovations and introduction of planning in our system, the deficit is not calculated on the basis of revenue deficit. It is calculated on the totality of not only the revenue deficit but also the capital deficit and also the public account. So you have to take the whole measure and the whole balance of financial performance. This has transformed into new dimensions of budgeting. It is not the budgeting which we had during the days of the Britishers. We have still the Budget Manual which lays down everything so very perfectly. But we are not following. Throughout the world, they are not following those procedures and rules which were followed during the days of Adam Smith. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You are not following even what Keynes has said. I am surprised... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I thought you would recommend socialist budgeting. (*Interruptions*) I would have been happy if my veteran friend, Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee, had recommended socialist budgeting.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Apart from classical economists, even in the Keynesian economics, there is a distinction between investment budgeting and consumption budgeting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: May I just know from my distinguished friend as to who is his favourite economist?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: My favourite economist? It is Karl Marx of course.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: How would you apply Karl Marx to Indian conditions? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Just a minute. You are making a reference to classical economists. You just ask anyone, including Bhoothalingam if you want to. There is resurgence of classical economic thinking via *Adam Smith*, Ricardo and Karl Marx. There is resurgence. Keynes comes in between. If you say Marshall and Mills are classical economists, they are not classical economists at all. In terms of Keynesian economics also, the distinction between investment expenditure and consumption expenditure is tremendously important. It is not revenue or capital. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, this is not a high school. After listening to all these arguments, Adam Smith and Lord Keynes will turn in their graves.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Of course. (*Interruptions*)

Now, coming to the question of an Inter-State Council. There is already the National Development Council. This body, which includes Chief Ministers, deals with all planning matters and matters of Centre-State co-ordination. At times, we have Chief Ministers conferences, ministerial meetings etc. But we cannot have a higher-level Inter-State Council apart from the National Development Council.

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: What about consignment tax?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरे सवाल के बारे में नहीं बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: My friend from Bihar, Jagdish babu referred to certain complaints which he had made. He made these complaints at the fag end of the debate. I do not have all the details. It would reuire some enquiry but I think these questions have been answered.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: He is not Jagdish babu.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : राम अवधेश मेरा नाम है। इतना तो आप कह सकते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो हो जायेगी। इतना तो प्लीज आप हाउस को करिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते : उन्होंने कहा कि मैं केस देखूंगा।

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As far as deficit financing is concerned, I can assure him that we are very particular that we should keep the deficit financing within permissible limits. I have said this earlier and I would again assure him that we will...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : पहले जवाब दिया जा चुका है। स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन और अन स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में जवाब दिया जा चुका है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : अशोक जैन के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया गया है

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : किसी के नाना को पकड़ा गया था इस लिये उस के नाती को क्यों न पकड़ा जाय, यह क्या तर्क है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप में इतनी क्षमता नहीं है कि उन को पकड़ सकें ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : क्षमता सब में है ।

Prof. (Mrs) Asima Chatterjee mentioned about the provision for higher education and universities. I do not have all the details with me just now. But I will be very happy to go into all the details. I think, she referred to the annual plan provision for Central universities. This has to be read together because many of these universities are State universities and funds for these universities will be reflected in the State Budgets. The provision which is made here would be (a) for the University Grants Commission and (b) for the Central Universities which are directly administered by the Centre. I am saying that on the basis of the information available with me, but I will go into the details and I will be happy to discuss this matter with the hon. Member.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : श्रीमन् आपने यह वायदा आपने बजट में किया है कि जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है उसमें जो छूट आपने दी है उसको आप कंज्यूमर तक पहुंचाएंगे । अगर वह कंज्यूमर तक नहीं पहुंच पाई तो आप उसको वापस ले लेंगे । यह मैं आपसे पुनः आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि अगर वह कंज्यूमर तक नहीं पहुंचे तो क्या आप उसको वापस लेंगे ?

दूसरे कंसाइनमेंट टैक्स के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं, उसे क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन, मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हमने इस बजट में कहा है, अगर इसका लाभ कंज्यूमर्स को नहीं पहुंचेगा तो हम उसे वापस ले लेंगे, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है । लेकिन अभी इसको दो तीन हफ्ते ही हुए हैं ।

जहां तक कंसाइनमेंट टैक्स का सवाल है, उसके बारे में जो विचार है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रश्न पहले भी आ चुका है और उसका उत्तर भी दिया जा चुका है ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : नहीं दिया गया है, उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): The House stands adjourned. We will meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at thirtyseven minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 25th March, 1988.